

Strategic Studies Report

Higher Arab Oil Revenues Spur to Mideast Arms Race

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Sept. 6 (UPI)—The rapid rise in Arab oil revenues is fueling an already intensive arms race in the Middle East. Oil money is paying for an especially steep buildup in the Persian Gulf, with most of the weapons coming from the United States.

These are among the key conclusions of the respected International Institute for Strategic Studies, which today published its annual handbook on the military might of 119 nations.

The IISS describes itself as an independent research organization. But its close relations with Western defense and intelligence establishments give its estimates of strength a unique authority.

Today's report pointed to the rapid enlargement in the forces of Saudi Arabia and Iran, the

two Persian Gulf nations with the biggest oil reserves.

The institute observed that Saudi Arabia has ordered 180 advanced fighters, mostly from the United States, which will more than triple its present force of 70 combat aircraft. Iran has ordered 181 fighters, again from the United States, which will more than double its current strength of 169. In addition, the Shah of Iran is buying 535 helicopters—with Italy getting a small piece of this business—artillery and tanks.

Experts from the IISS believe that this pattern will continue. The major oil companies have convinced Western governments that an increasing share of energy must come from their Persian Gulf fields, notably those in Saudi Arabia and Iran.

As the price and volume of these supplies are driven up, as producer states take a greater share from each barrel, oil earnings will expand at a dizzying pace.

Institute specialists, like oil company economists, think that these earnings will far outstrip the ability of Iran, Saudi Arabia and other Gulf nations to find productive investment outlets. So they can and will use up substantial portions of their yield on expensive weapons systems.

The IISS reasoning suggests the emergence of a bizarre balance. The Pentagon and its industrial suppliers are eager to sell American arms abroad for both influence and profits. Thus, they will in effect trade their weapons for the oil that the companies want to bring in from the Middle East.

Neither of the two chief antagonists in the region, Egypt and Israel, have discovered consequential amounts of oil. But both are continuing their arms buildup, the report shows. Israel bought 46 more fighter-bombers from the United States and Egypt 110 from the Soviet Union, plus 60 surface-to-air missiles.

The IISS estimates that this gap was closed to some extent by Israel's own expanding domestic arms industry.

Unsurprisingly, Egypt and Israel led the world again last year in the share of their resources devoted to arms. Egypt spent 30.2 percent of its total output on defense and Israel, 18.2 percent. The only close competitors were Jordan and South Vietnam at 17.4 percent. In contrast, the Soviet Union's share was estimated at 7.5 percent and the United States at 7.2 percent.

Another way of illuminating oil's power to finance arms is by comparing the latest defense budgets for the Gulf states with those of a year ago. For Iraq, a Soviet customer, defense outlays rose nearly 50 percent, from \$237 million to \$358 million. Iran doubled its budget, from \$915 million to \$2 billion. Saudi Arabia almost tripled its arms spending, from \$383 million to \$1.1 billion.

Other major points in the IISS report, entitled "The Military Balance 1973-1974," were these:

● Despite détente and pacts limiting strategic weapons, the United States and the Soviet Union demonstrated "little evidence of superpower restraint." Both are heavily engaged in improving the "quality" of their nuclear weapons, largely by developing or placing independent guided warheads on their missiles.

● U.S. specialists do not think that the Soviet Union's successful test of such MIRV systems will change the real strategic balance. This is because the Russians will still not have enough warheads to destroy those of the United States in a first strike. However, the two nations might think that the Russians, with their larger-sized and more numerous missiles, will have an advantage, and this "perception" could upset the balance.

● China has added to its nuclear strength and is now thought to have in place 50 medium range ballistic missiles and 15 to 20 of intermediate range. In addition, Peking has produced an intermediate range missile with a 3,600-mile range, enough to reach Moscow.



AT THE SUMMIT—Palestinian guerrilla leader Yassir Arafat (center) listening to speeches yesterday at the Algiers summit conference of leaders of nonaligned nations.

Qadhafi Skepticism Jolts Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

and without histrionics, the conference listened in a dead hush. It is impossible to adopt a unified political stand, and you know it—although this is also my own aspiration.

Edified Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said the conference that the United States was continuing its war in Cambodia against Communist-led forces.

In an emotional, 45-minute speech before Third World leaders, Sihanouk said the U.S. action was in keeping with President Nixon's "specialty of defying the decisions of the U.S. Congress."

Other speakers were Yugoslav President Tito, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Ethiopia's Emperor Haile Selassie, Egypt's President Anwar Sadat, Sudan's President Gaafar Numeiri and Malaysian Premier Tun Abdul Razzak.

Mr. Sadat and President Tito called for concerted action against Israel.

"We are confident," Mr. Sadat said, "that the nonaligned countries will not confine themselves to condemnation but will go beyond words to action."

"We believe," Marshal Tito said, "that the nonaligned countries also could intensify their mutual consultations on taking certain actions in order to confront the aggression with a broad international front of resistance."

During the day, a pall of gloom was cast on the talks by the Palestinian terrorist raid on the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Paris and Arab leaders were acutely embarrassed.

As the Third World leaders went through their second day of speechmaking, Arab ministers conferred behind the scenes on the demands of the Palestinians.

Instead of concentrating their efforts on eliciting Asian, African and Latin American governments to their cause, the Arab delegations discussed the successive plinkings issued by the terrorists in Paris.

Syrian President Hafez Assad gave personal permission for a Syrian airliner to pick up the terrorists and their hostages at Le Bourget Airport in Paris and fly them to the Middle East.

The Palestinians at one time were reported to have asked for permission to bring their hostages to Algeria but this appeared to have been refused by the Algerian authorities.

Algerian President Houari Boumedienne, chairman of the conference, was said by Algerian officials to have been infuriated by the Palestinian action on the opening day of the summit.

Saudi Arabia's King Faisal said the king was in an unusually grim mood.

Sudanese President Numeiri returned home to deal with student and worker revolt, which had forced him to proclaim a state of emergency on the eve of the summit.

Yassir Arafat, president of the Palestine Liberation Organization, issued a statement denouncing the Paris raid as an attempt to discredit the guerrilla movement and provoke new Israeli "efforts to liquidate it."

"It is most deplorable," a high Algerian official said. "We have been preparing for the summit for a year now and we really didn't deserve such a show of ingratitude." Algeria has been among the most fervent supporters of the Palestinian cause.

Arab Ministers Meeting
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Police Chief Heras Ferraz told newsmen that 11 members of the Marxist People's Revolutionary Army surrendered to police and troops following the battle, after holding the army post for more than five hours with about 50 colleagues.

In the gun battle, Lt. Col. Raúl Duarte Hardoy, second-in-command of an army regiment, was killed.

BLACKPOOL, England, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—British trade unions today reaffirmed their opposition to the European Common Market and its institutions.

They voted narrowly against allowing unions to take part in committees or other official European bodies, then overwhelmingly passed a resolution declaring continued opposition to British membership in the nine-nation community.

The votes were taken on the fourth day of the week-long conference of the Trades Union Congress, representing 10 million organized workers.

Delegates were outspoken in their criticism of Common Market membership.

Clive Jenkins, leader of a blue-collar union, said the French and Germans were fighting the two world wars over again, with Britain in the middle.

"Our entry was an error of enormous historical magnitude,"

the United Nations, was "a dream."

"Let us not trade in slogans... It is impossible to adopt a unified political stand, and you know it—although this is also my own aspiration."

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(Continued from Page 1)

ers be anywhere near the embassy, along the route on the highway leading to the airport and around the plane.

The doors of the embassy opened for the first time since its occupation shortly after 1 p.m., and the four women hostages were turned over by the Iraqi ambassador to the Paris police prefect, Jean Paulin. They were taken to the infirmary of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, whose huge building towers over the modest, two-story villa of the embassy alongside it. They were said to be in good health.

Demands Broadened
Police cars drove through the streets along which the Palestinians would travel and urged inhabitants to close not only their windows but also their shutters and stay off their balconies. The demand was broadest also over television and radio.

Led by one police car to show the way, and followed by four cars carrying Arab diplomats, the gray minibus carrying the masked terrorists and nine bound hostages moved into the deserted streets and about 20 minutes later pulled up next to the twin-jet Caravelle standing at the remote end of Le Bourget Airport.

Cautiously the bus circled the plane, and, with even more caution, some of the terrorists inspected the interior of the aircraft and its open baggage holds, as well as the crew of eight lined up alongside. Then, preceded and followed by their captors, the five hostages of Saudi nationality mounted and disappeared from view.

The Iraqi ambassador, a Yugoslav, an Egyptian and a Sudanese, all embassy employees, were left at the foot of the plane, which taxied slowly after a short warm-up and took off without having filed a flight plan giving its destination.

In Beirut, the pro-Saudi Lebanese newspaper Al Hayat identified the Saudi hostages as: Mohammed al-Alaki, the chargé d'affaires, Abdullah al-Tawil, the cultural attaché, Ahmed al-Saleh, assistant cultural attaché, Yahya al-Kamil, the second secretary, Hassan al-Seif, the embassy radio operator.

No Hostage Complaints
PARIS, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Mrs. Nathalie Siffre, one of the hostages released after the Saudi Arabian Embassy siege here today, said she and the other women had no complaints about the way the gunmen looked after them.

Mrs. Siffre, 22, the wife of noted French paleontologist Michel Siffre, said: "We were well treated and the men were courteous. We were detained for 25 hours, but no harm was done to the women."

Looking calm and composed, Mrs. Siffre added: "They were a little bit harsher with the men, whose feet and hands were tied. We were really afraid, and we were used to the windows up to the last moment."

Talking about their captors, Mrs. Siffre said, "Two of the men seemed to be intellectuals and two others the real action type."

Another of the released hostages, Mr. Maurice Goussault, 59, said: "The big moment of panic was when the men decided to kill us one by one. The women didn't dare to watch when they put a hostage next to a window and told him they were going to push him out."

The terrorists shot out the window and while they were talking, the hostage, protocol chief of the Saudi Embassy, jumped through the window.

Mrs. Goussault said that during her captivity the Palestinians spoke of their political ideas.

"They were very idealistic," she said. "They did not seem to be terrorists."

Handling Criticized
PARIS, Sept. 6 (AP).—The French handling of the incident, during which the terrorists seemed to have succeeded in obtaining the release of the hostages, was criticized here.

UAW Deprecates Chrysler Offer
DETROIT, Sept. 6 (AP).—The United Auto Workers broke the news blackout today to say that the economic package that the Chrysler Corp. is offering still doesn't meet union expectations.

Bargaining in the face of a Sept. 16 strike deadline, the UAW put a news blackout in effect yesterday on the economic aspects of the contract.

But UAW Vice-President Douglas Fraser today took the unusual step of partially lifting that curtain after hearing more of the company's offer. Mr. Fraser said the economic proposal sounded "even more sour" the second time around but refused to elaborate.

2 Belgian Pilots Killed
KHANIA, Creta, Sept. 6 (AP).—Two Mirage jets of the Belgian Royal Air Force collided in flight today, killing both pilots near this southwestern Cretan city, the Greek military command announced. The planes were on a long-distance training flight to a NATO air base.

Unions in U.K. Again Oppose EEC
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The official Algerian news agency, in a dispatch from Algiers, quoted an official source as saying, "It was learned that the Saudi government expressed its disapproval of the French government's decision to allow the Saudi hostages to board the Syrian plane and warned it about the consequences of the decision."

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Naama al-Naama, Iranian ambassador in Paris.

Krogh Pleads Not Guilty In Ellsberg Burglary Case

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 6 (UPI).—Egil Krogh Jr., the first of four Watergate defendants to surrender on burglary charges in connection with the break-in of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, pleaded not guilty today and was released without bail.

The former White House aide, who has acknowledged he helped set up a "Plumbers" squad which carried out the break-in, first told the court that he did not want to enter any plea at this time.

Superior Court Judge James Kolts set Sept. 20 for Mr. Krogh's next appearance and, after a brief consultation with his attorney,

Mr. Krogh changed his mind and said "not guilty."

He is charged together with John D. Ehrlichman, David Young Jr. and G. Gordon L. also former White House aide.

The break-in in 1971, was used to get a "psychological file" on Mr. Ellsberg, a de-analyst, who had given papers a secret Pentagon on U.S. military involvement in Indochina.

In a brief talk with reporters in the corridor outside the courtroom after his arraignment, Krogh said that he felt his actions were fully justified.

"At that time in 1971, the situation was presented to me of extraordinary national importance," he said.

"It was clearly authorized in my mind was lawful, not feel that at this time I say anything more," he said.

"Regrets" Break-In
"I thought the burglary was a mistake immediately after it happened. I regret what I did, added."

Mr. Krogh has admitted previous testimony in Washington that he set up the special investigative unit headed by Howard Hunt.

Hunt was granted immunity from prosecution in return for his testimony before the grand jury, as were the men actually ransacked Dr. Ellsberg's office.

Mr. Ellsberg's subsequent for violating national security laws ended in the dismissal of the charges, partly because the burglary.

In his appearance before grand jury, Mr. Krogh had the Fifth Amendment, as did Young.

The court also revealed for first time today the full text of the indictment including perjury charge against Mr. Ehrlichman.

The indictment concluded "That in truth and in fact defendant, John Ehrlichman knew said testimony was and untrue."

Vienna Suspect In Letter Bomb Case Found Dead

VIENNA, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—A Vienna youth suspected of mailing "letter bombs" was found dead by police today, apparently after killing himself.

The body of 17-year-old Hermann Flasch, sought by police after four explosions yesterday, was found in marshland near the Danube River in Vienna.

The youth was named by police as the suspected sender of the "letter bombs," one of which exploded in his parents' Vienna home. The parcels contained fireworks, police said. Others were sent to a police station, a hotel for juvenile delinquents, and another private home, causing damage. Two persons were injured by the fireworks.



President Nixon displaying several expressions as he answered questions at his press conference.

Blame Him for Economic Woes

Democrats in Congress Lash Back at Nixon

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP).—Congressional Democrats lashed back at President Nixon's criticism of their "disappointing performance" today although both sides continued to voice hopes of reaching an accommodation on legislation.

"President Nixon's economic policies have brought nothing but inflation and misery to the people," said the House majority leader, Thomas P. O'Neill, D., Mass., who had offered an olive branch to the administration on Tuesday in an effort to end the battle of the vetoes. "It is natural that he would want to put the monkey on someone else's back."

Rep. O'Neill had proposed that Melvin R. Laird, a counselor to the President and former House member, confer with Democratic leaders and try to work out legislation acceptable to both sides.

Rep. O'Neill told the House that only minutes before President Nixon's televised news conference yesterday, "Mr. Laird was on the phone with me setting up a meeting. Then came the press conference and it was hard to tell whether the President was calling for teamwork or scrumming."

So Rep. O'Neill criticized the President: "The economic ills of this nation stem directly from the economic policies of the Nixon administration. In his first four years, his budgets added a staggering \$97 billion to the national debt. I do not believe the people can be diverted from the causes of this nation's economic ravishment. President Nixon's policies have been responsible."

Rep. John Brademas, D., Ind., chief deputy majority whip, followed Rep. O'Neill with a statement that "if President Nixon will stop attacking Congress and start attacking the problems this country faces, he will better serve the nation and its suffer. It is perfectly clear that Mr. Nixon's press conference was an effort to divert public attention from the problem he himself has created."

House and Senate Democratic leaders met today to discuss legislative plans for the rest of the session and issued a statement noting that "Congress does not perform at the behest of this President or any President. The Congress acts in accord with its independent judgment of what is best for the nation and the people."

"There are no apologies to make for this Congress," the joint leadership statement said. "The Congress is working hard. We want to get the job done. But we cannot do it alone. We welcome help from any source, including specifically the White House."

House Speaker Carl Albert, D., Okla., who has said the House hopes to pass a trade bill by the end of September, said he came away from the joint meeting of House and Senate Democratic leaders with the impression that the Senate will not act on that trade bill this year. There is also considerable doubt that the House will act on a major campaign reform bill this year, despite the assumed momentum given such legislation by Watergate revelations.

Rep. Albert also said the leadership set Oct. 15 as a target date for adjournment, but added that the leaders haven't always

proved "expert marksmen" in this guessing game. The Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, told newsmen that Mr. Nixon said Congress should remain in session until the end of the year, if necessary, to act on his proposals.

Rep. O'Neill also said that the Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, had cautioned House leaders against "falling into a trap" in their efforts to work out compromise legislation through talks with Mr. Laird. The only public applause Rep. O'Neill's proposal has drawn has come from House conservatives. But he and Rep. Albert plan to meet with Mr. Laird early next week and Rep. O'Neill said: "We're not inviting him up for a social visit."

President Nixon met with Republican congressional leaders this morning to go over the bills he wants passed before Congress quits. He reportedly emphasized the need to pass a package of energy bills—of which only the Alaska oil pipeline bill has moved close to final passage—and his special revenue-sharing proposals for education, community development and manpower which Democrats generally oppose.

One congressional leader said the President had "regained his old interest in domestic programs," an interest that gave way in recent months to his preoccupation with Watergate. The President also reportedly spoke of his willingness to work with a Democratic Congress and plans

to meet soon with Democratic leaders to discuss legislation.

In another development, the House today passed legislation to make official the 10 percent devaluation of the dollar which took place on world money markets nearly seven months ago.

The measure, a compromise between earlier House and Senate bills, also would give the President power to allow Americans to own gold. He would have to declare to Congress that gold ownership would not adversely affect the international monetary position of the United States.

Several months ago, the House failed on a tie vote to set a definite deadline for Americans to own gold. The measure, which now goes to the Senate, passed, 321 to 59.

Measure Continues U.S. Financing

Senate Votes Bill for 2 Radios in Europe

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP).—The Senate passed today a bill to authorize continued federal financing of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. The 76-10 vote sent the bill to the House.

In approving a \$50.2-million authorization for this year, the Senate turned down 56 to 29 an amendment by Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., to reduce the federal contribution to the two radios in future years to

50 percent of their operating expenses.

Sen. Fulbright called the radios, long financed secretly through the CIA, "simply a remnant of the cold war." He failed 68 to 17 on an earlier motion to send the bill back to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to consider combining the operations of RFE and Radio Liberty with the government-operated Voice of America.

Sen. Charles H. Percy, R., Ill.,

said the radios, broadcasting news of international events and internal affairs to Russia and Eastern Europe, have long since abandoned cold-war tactics.

He said they promote pressure for change within the Communist countries and contribute to international détente through exchange of information.

The bill would establish a new board for international broadcasting to seek outside contributions for the two radios and oversee their operations.

Sen. Hughes Retiring in 1975 To Be a Religious Layworker

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP).—Sen. Harold E. Hughes, D., Iowa, said today he will retire from the Senate to become a religious layworker.

In a statement issued here, which he read at a news conference in Des Moines, the 51-year-old former three-term governor said: "I will take up work as a religious layworker in connection with two foundations—the Fellowship Foundation of Washington, D.C., and the International Christian Leadership. This new work represents to me a new kind of challenge and spiritual opportunity in today's troubled world."

Sen. Hughes, who was instrumental this summer in forcing the disclosure by the Pentagon of secret Cambodian bombing, said he reached the decision "after a long period of personal soul-searching and extended discussion with the members of my family."

An early candidate for the 1972 Democratic presidential nomination and later Sen. Edward Muskie's campaign manager, Sen. Hughes said he was making the move for "profoundly personal religious reasons."

"As some who know me well will recall, I came very near leaving the business world for the ministry in the early 1950s. I have long been a lay speaker in the Methodist Church."

Sen. Hughes said he planned to serve out his remaining 18 months in the Senate and would "give my full attention to my responsibilities."

In his new assignment, he said he would continue to direct his efforts toward many of the areas in which he has been working—including alcoholism and narcotics addiction.

"I have an intuitive, compelling commitment to launch out in a different kind of effort that will be primarily spiritual rather than political," Sen. Hughes said. "I have long believed that government will change for the better only when people change for the better in their hearts," he said.

Unsuccessful Race

A native of Ida Grove, he entered the Iowa political scene in 1960, when he unsuccessfully tried for the Democratic nomination for governor.

In 1962, he won the nomination and defeated incumbent Republican Gov. Norman Erbe, partly on the issue of legalizing liquor by the drink.

A reformed alcoholic, Sen. Hughes wrote every minister in the state about the "hypocrisy" of the prohibition law and corruption from bootlegging.

Justice Douglas, 74, Rushed to Hospital

SEATTLE, Sept. 6 (AP).—U.S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, 74, was rushed to a hospital this afternoon with what a hospital spokesman described as a "gastrointestinal illness."

Justice Douglas's condition was stable, a hospital spokesman said. Justice Douglas recently returned from a visit to the People's Republic of China.

Bill to Extend Vote to Americans Living Abroad Offered in Senate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP).—A bill guaranteeing Americans living abroad the right to vote in federal elections was introduced today by Sen. Claiborne Pell, D., R.I.

Sen. Pell estimated that as many as 1.25 million Americans would be affected. The bill would enfranchise them regardless of whether they have legal residence in a particular state or voting district.

Most American civilians living abroad "are not allowed to vote anywhere in the United States unless they can prove residence or domicile in a given state and unless that state has provision in law for registration and balloting by mail," Sen. Pell said.

The measure prohibits states and local election districts from denying the vote to citizens residing abroad so long as they were last registered or lived in that district. Fulfillment of absentee-voting procedures and are not registered in another state or district.

Sen. Pell and his Senate Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections will hold hearings on the bill Sept. 26 and 27.

During First Term

Nixon Reportedly Ordered Wiretapping of His Brother

By Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (WP).—Acting on direct orders from President Nixon, the Secret Service wiretapped the telephone of the President's brother, businessman F. Donald Nixon, for more than a year, according to four highly reliable sources.

The President ordered his brother's calls wiretapped during Mr. Nixon's first term, because he feared that Donald Nixon's financial activities might bring embarrassment to the Nixon administration, the sources said. Wiretapping apparently was the only means by which the President felt confident of monitoring what his brother was doing, according to the sources, who include government investigators and a Nixon administration official.

Mr. Nixon's decision to have his brother placed under electronic surveillance was partly based on concern about Donald Nixon's involvement with the financial empire of Howard Hughes, according to one of the sources.

The wiretap of Donald Nixon, 58, was only one of several conducted by the Secret Service on orders from either the President or White House aides, who said they were acting on the President's behalf, according to two of the sources. The names of the others persons wiretapped and the reasons for the surveillance could not be learned.

The wiretaps were handled by the Secret Service's Technical Security Division, which also installed and maintained the elaborate, secret taping system which President Nixon used to automatically record all conversations in his offices and on his telephones.

A spokesman for the Secret Service, Jack Warner, said yesterday that the Secret Service would not comment on the matter. Donald Nixon was reported out of the country yesterday and not available for comment.

[White House deputy press secretary Gerald L. Warren would not comment specifically on The Post story, the Associated Press reported.]

[But he said "I am certain after checking that any monitoring of the President's immediate family by the Secret Service would have related to the protective function performed by the Secret Service."]

According to the sources, the office of special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox has received information about the Secret Service wiretaps, including the one on Donald Nixon. A spokesman for Mr. Cox's office also declined comment yesterday.

The Nixon tap, as well as some or all of the other electronic surveillance conducted by the Secret Service, was apparently unrelated to national security, according to the sources. Unless there was some legitimate national security justification for the taps, the sources said, they would appear to be illegal.

National Security Issue

Mr. Nixon has defended his authorization of 17 other wiretaps on administration officials and news reporters—as legal, because they were purportedly undertaken to keep news leaks which President Nixon deemed harmful to national security.

The tap on Donald Nixon, and others conducted by the Secret Service, were not among the 17 taps disclosed earlier this year, according to The Post's sources. Those 17, which the President has acknowledged ordering, were conducted by the FBI.

On the Supreme Court ordered otherwise, the Nixon administration had asserted its self-proclaimed authority to conduct wiretapping without a court order in matters affecting national security.

On June 19, 1972, the Supreme Court ruled that such wiretaps involving "domestic" threats to national security were illegal. The court left open the question of the legality of taps related to "foreign" security threats.

Donald Nixon received widespread public attention in 1969 when it was disclosed that he had received a \$205,000 loan from Mr. Hughes in 1966 to rescue Nixon's Inc. chain of restaurants Donald Nixon operated in Southern California. The transaction became popularly known as "the Hughes loan" and led to severe criticism of Richard Nixon for allegedly having a role in negotiating it.

Despite the loan, Donald Nixon filed for bankruptcy in 1961, leaving \$206,000 in debts. The Hughes loan was never repaid.

In the last five years, there have been periodic news reports referring to attempts to keep Donald Nixon out of trouble by John D. Ehrlichman, the President's former domestic affairs adviser, and Charles G. (Bebe)

and Carl Bernstein. Rebozo, the President's close personal friend. Such attempts often were less than successful, according to news accounts. In a Feb. 1, 1971, White House memorandum obtained by The Washington Post last month, John Canfield, who conducted secret investigations for the White House, referred to Donald Nixon and the Hughes financial interests.

The memo, addressed to former presidential counsel John W. Dean 3d, said that "Don Nixon had visited the Dominican Republic with a small group of wheeler-dealers in September, 1969, who assertedly were connected with enterprises owned by Howard Hughes."



F. Donald Nixon

U.S. Investigating Other Gifts To Nixon's '72 Campaign Fund

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (WP).—The Watergate special prosecution force is investigating \$25,000 in contributions to President Nixon's campaign from officials of the American Shipbuilding Co.

The contributions were all made on April 6, 1972, the day before the new federal campaign financing disclosure law went into effect.

An associate special prosecutor, Thomas P. McBride, disclosed yesterday at a hearing before U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica that the eight company officials listed as having put up the money were "reimbursed by corporate bonuses" on the same day.

Four of the officials had been subpoenaed to appear before a federal grand jury here yesterday, but lawyers for American Shipbuilding protested at the hearing that the men had not been given enough time to hire their own attorneys.

One of the Cleveland company's corporate lawyers, Thomas P. McBride, added that Mr. McBride had warned them that it would pose a definite conflict of interest for them to represent the individual officials.

The head of the task force investigating suspicious contributions to last year's presidential campaign, Mr. McBride said the \$25,000 was under scrutiny for possible violations of the federal law prohibiting corporate contributions.

His statements were so guarded that he made no mention of which campaign wound up with the money.

However, two of the eight

Suspected Drug Chief Is Arrested in Rome

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (UPI).—An Italian citizen described as a principal international narcotics trafficker who was believed to have supplied "several tons" of heroin annually for distribution in the New York area, has been arrested in Rome, U.S. Attorney Robert Morise said yesterday.

Mr. Morise and officials of the drug enforcement administration said that Felice Bonetti, 42, was arrested by Italian police Saturday at the request of U.S. authorities. Extradition proceedings have started.

Teacher strikes continued today to disrupt the first week of school in scattered communities across the United States. The largest system affected was Detroit's. Strikes in Detroit and its suburbs have extended the summer holiday for about 650,000 pupils, according to Herman Coleman, executive director of the Michigan Education Association.

Elsewhere, the Youngstown, Ohio, School Board voted today to close the system's 40 schools, affecting 24,000 pupils, and fire more than 1,000 striking teachers and 750 nonteaching employees. However, officials said the firing would not be immediate.

In California, the Cupertino Elementary School District with 7,000 children was closed by a teachers' strike that started today. The walkout affects 42 schools, the largest elementary district in the state. The district is about 50 miles south of San Francisco.

In Rhode Island, contract talks with teachers remained deadlocked in Providence, Pawtucket and North Providence. About 40,000 pupils are affected.

Suicide by Burning

MUNICH, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Edmund Freiser, a 25-year-old economics student who doused himself with gasoline and set fire to himself yesterday, died of his burns last night, a hospital spokesman said today. Police said a note left in his room suggested that he was depressed after a recent examination.



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But Still Leads World

Report Says U.S. Science Activity Declines

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (NYT).—The United States maintains a commanding position in world science but is declining in several important indicators of scientific activity, according to a report the President sent to Congress yesterday.

The report represents the first results of an effort by the National Science Board to develop indicators of the state of the nation's science enterprise. The board, the policy-making unit of the National Science Foundation, said such indicators were needed to provide early warning of trends

and events that might reduce the capacity of American science and technology to meet the nation's needs.

"If such indicators can be developed over the coming years, they should assist in improving the allocation and management of resources for science and technology and in guiding the nation's research and development along paths most rewarding for our society," Dr. H. E. Carter, chairman of the board, said in a covering letter to the President.

Recent increases in unemployment among scientists and engineers are seen by many as evidence that such guidance is

seriously lacking today. The administration and the Congress are currently at odds over several aspects of federal support for research and development efforts.

"The present paucity of such indices limits the conclusions which can be drawn concerning the quality and effectiveness of our scientific and technological effort," Dr. Carter's letter said.

The Science Board's report said the United States has been declining for several years in the percentage of gross national product spent on research and development. In 1971, an estimated 3 percent of GNP was devoted to research and development efforts. By 1971 this had dropped to 2.6 percent, the report said.

Declines, Increases

In the period from the early 1960s to the early 1970s Britain and France had similar declines while the Soviet Union, Japan and West Germany had increased their percentages.

According to the report, by 1971, the figure for the Soviet Union had climbed to 3 percent from about 2.3 percent in 1963, while Japan had risen from 1.4 percent to about 1.8 percent.

In the United States there has also been a decline relative to total population in the number of scientists and engineers engaged in research and development work. In that respect the Soviet Union passed the United States in 1967 and now leads this country by a substantial margin. In 1971, the latest year for which comparable figures are available, the figure for the Soviet Union was 35 scientists and engineers in research and development for every 10,000 persons in the population. The United States' figure is 26, about equal to the current figure for Japan.



Victor Feather, retiring chief of Britain's Trades Union Congress.

Regrets Workers' Image

Retiring TUC Head, Feather, Looks Back

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Sept. 6 (NYT).—Victor Feather left school in the Farnham town of Bradford at 15, went to work filling bags of flour, joined a union, came to London for a \$25-a-week job and rose to become one of the most important men in the country's power structure.

Now Mr. Feather is 65 years old and retiring as the general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, which represents more than 130 unions and about 10

million workers. He has been Britain's George Meany for four years and has left a controversial mark on a union movement that has been his life for 37 years.

"The labor movement is much more powerful and much stronger than it ever was," said Mr. Feather in an interview the other day. "We're a real power in the land. Otherwise you wouldn't be talking to me, would you?"

Last month Mr. Feather left Prime Minister Heath and 10 Downing Street after their last meeting on the country's economic problems. This week, for the last time, he is to be the focus at the Trades Union Congress, the annual gathering of workers ranging from airline pilots and field-hat criminals to truck drivers and coal miners.

He is leaving his fourth-floor office in Congress House on Great Russell Street well aware that the image of the British working man leaves much to be desired. The image—which Mr. Feather repeatedly has argued is wrong—is that of a worker who easily is led by militants into wildcat strikes and who is more interested in drinking tea and going on strike than in spending a full day on the job.

"Part of the reason for that image is self-denigration by the British themselves," said Mr. Feather, sitting in an office filled with paintings he collects from art schools and elsewhere. "The idea is fed by the British press."

"Trade union news is simply bigger here than it is in the United States. We're a smaller country. A strike gets much more publicity. American papers just don't carry that much news of industrial strife around the country. A strike in Florida is not news in New York. A strike almost anywhere in Britain gets a big play."

"And the faults of management are just never portrayed accurately. Workers are not going to follow militants unless there are real grievances. Many think we are all pukes—but we are really nice people."

Whatever the facts, labor unions in Britain do appear to outsiders as more irresponsible and more militant than those in the United States. The number of days lost in Britain because of strikes, for example, has more than quadrupled in the last four years.

Experts in industrial disputes point to a number of differences in the character of the labor movements in the two countries. They say that union roots run much deeper in British society, that the unions are much more political than those in the United States, and that many are basically anticapitalist, that leaders have less control over members, that fights between unions in the same industry are more frequent because of "multinationalism" and that the result is more visible disruption.

William C. Gould, a professor of law at Stanford Law School and an official of the American National Academy of Arbitrators, recently told a British audience that another contrast was the heavier reliance in the United States on arbitration, which he said was a "dirty word" in Britain. He noted that 94 percent of labor agreements in America carried arbitration clauses and they reduced the inclination to strike.

"Here they often use strikes as the first resort," he said. "In the United States, with arbitration, they often use strikes as the last resort."

In any event, it is the growing

political tone of the TUC that has become the source of anxiety among some British experts. And the blame is placed on the rising influence of left-wing leaders such as Jack Jones of the huge Transport and General Workers Union, Hugh Scanlon of Amalgamated Engineers and the less extreme Mr. Feather himself.

George Woodcock, Mr. Feather's predecessor, was generally viewed as a philosophical, conservative man who felt that the labor unions should take a somewhat independent line without getting too close to the Labor party. But experts such as B. O. Roberts, professor of industrial relations at the London School of Economics, think that Mr. Feather has played things differently.

"What Feather has done—in contrast to Woodcock—has been to turn the Trades Union Congress into a political instrument of the Labor party," Prof. Roberts said. "The idea now seems to be total opposition as a political position on crucial issues in the hopes that the present Conservative government can be brought down."

Mr. Feather, who is guided on policy by his organization's council, a formidable, if often divided, group of labor leaders including Mr. Jones and Mr. Scanlon, has led the formal fight of the trade unions on three crucial issues. The TUC opposed British entry into the Common Market, fought the labor law enacted by the present Tory government, and struggled against Mr. Heath's anti-inflation program with its restraints on wages and prices.

A chunky, cigar-smoking lover of cricket and art, Mr. Feather has a ready wit, the ability to turn a phrase, and an earthy directness that has won him popularity with his fellow trade unionists as well as respect from many employers.

"Don't talk to me about wildcat strikes," he said. "We took the bloody word from the Americans."

At a union conference, he won elation by denigrating management efforts to modernize at the expense of jobs. He said it was like the "good news and bad news story."

"A man comes home on Friday and tells the wife: Good news, the management says I'm in the forefront of technological advance, I'm helping Britain to solve its balance-of-payments problems and I'm keeping sterling strong. The bad news is—I'm sacked."

Mr. Feather, who will be succeeded by his deputy, Lionel Murray, an economics graduate of Oxford, recognizes that the power of the TUC as such is limited. For example, it cannot order a union to strike or abstain, but it can persuade.

"The movement is much more closely knit than when I took over," he said. "The Trades Union Congress is not the center of a loose federation. We're more representative and more forceful."

"I'm happy about that," he added. "But what still bothers me after all these years is when people say the unions are always wrong."

Australia Jails Arsonist
MELBOURNE, Sept. 6 (AP).—A Briton, who started fires that caused damage estimated at \$3.2 million, today was sentenced to 15 years in jail here. Robert Edwin West, formerly of Liverpool, pleaded guilty to a 36-count indictment.

Obituaries

Adam J. Galinski, 79, Headed Unit in Polish Resistance

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (WP).—Adam J. Galinski, 79, a Polish underground fighter and later a leader in Polish exile groups, died here on Sunday after a long illness.

He had been sent to concentration camps by both the Germans and then the Russians and finally made his way to Washington in 1959, when he was reunited with his wife, the late Jadwiga Galinska, after a separation of 19 years. She died in 1968.

Mr. Galinski was born in Duna-Jow, Poland, and fought with the Polish Army in World War I. After Poland became independent, he remained with its army, fighting against the Bolsheviks for several years.

He then completed his law studies at the University of Lvov and between the world wars was a bank director and director of the emigration section and the social welfare department of the Ministry of Labor and Public Welfare.

Resistance Fighter
When World War II broke out, Mr. Galinski, who was then director of social welfare of the Vilno Province, became one of the organizers and leaders of the Polish underground movement in the Vilno area.

The Gestapo arrested him in 1944 and he was sent to a concentration camp in Lithuania but escaped with the help of Polish partisans.

Mr. Galinski resumed his underground activities and was a delegate to the Polish government in exile for the Vilno district. He was arrested by the Russians in 1945.

A Soviet war tribunal sentenced him to death but this later was reduced to 15 years of hard labor. He served 11 1/2 years in a concentration camp at Vorkuta in Russia's Arctic region.

A post-Stalin tribunal offered Mr. Galinski his freedom and he was repatriated to Poland.

Preston Goodfellow

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (NYT).—Col. M. Preston Goodfellow, 81, the publisher of the Brooklyn Eagle in the 1930s and a deputy director of the Office of Strategic Services in World War II, died in Washington yesterday after an apparent heart attack. He was also president of the Overseas Reconstruction Corp. in Washington.

Col. Goodfellow was a native of Brooklyn, studied journalism at New York University and started as a district reporter on the Brooklyn Times. He worked his way up to city editor and war correspondent on the Mexican border, where he also did some writing for The New York Times.

After World War I, he joined the business side of the Eagle and was its publisher from 1932 to 1938 when he sold his interest, a few weeks after the end of a 13-week strike by the Newspaper Guild in 1937.

In World War II Col. Goodfellow's role was the encouragement of guerrilla movements in occupied countries of Europe and Asia.

After the war, Col. Goodfellow continued his interest in journalism as publisher of the Focus (Ohio) Tribune. He had also been a director of the Boys Club of America.

William M. Davy
CLEVELAND, Sept. 6 (NYT).—William M. Davy, 78, first international organizer for what is now the American Newspaper Guild, and executive secretary of the guild's Local No. 1, Cleveland Newspaper Guild, died yesterday in Lakewood, Ohio.

Mr. Davy was one of three

Cleveland newsmen who organized the first local newspaper union in 1933. Several months later the three sent a telegram to the late New York columnist Heywood Brown informing Mr. Brown that he had been elected guild international president and urged Mr. Brown to help the guild organize throughout the country.

Frank Elkins

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (NYT).—Frank Elkins, 63, a former New York Times sports writer whose coverage of skiing spurred its development in the United States in the 1930s and 1940s, died yesterday in Mount Sinai Hospital. Since leaving The Times in 1954, he had been chief of public information for the Office of International Trade Fairs of the Department of Commerce in Washington, secretary of the New York City Department of Air Pollution Control and, since 1968, assistant for community relations to the president of the Agricultural and Technical College of the State University at Farmingdale, Long Island.

Jesse Dunsmore Clarkson
BAY SHORE, N.Y., Sept. 6 (NYT).—Jesse Dunsmore Clarkson, 76, author, historian and former professor emeritus of history at Brooklyn College, died yesterday at a hospital near this New York City suburb.

Prof. Clarkson was an expert in Russian history and the author of "A History of Russia" published in 1961. He went to Brooklyn College as assistant professor in 1938. He became chairman of the department in 1937 and retired in 1967.

Strike Action By Physicians Grows in India

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6 (UPI).—A strike by 1,000 physicians in Bombay has spread to New Delhi and authorities said today it threatens hospitals throughout India.

"It will become a nationwide strike," Dr. Hans Nagar, a strike leader, predicted today at Safdarjung Hospital where treatment of the sick had almost stopped.

The stoppage began 13 days ago in Bombay when young doctors, mostly interns, went on strike for better pay and working conditions. Their colleagues in New Delhi went on a 48-hour sympathy strike yesterday.

The doctors said that unless the government meets their demands, the strike will spread throughout India.

Blasts Aboard Ship Struck in Mississippi

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6 (AP).—The Coast Guard said a series of explosions occurred yesterday aboard the Liberian freighter Key Largo which has been burning since Sunday, and efforts to extinguish the blaze have resumed.

The 306-foot ship has been resting on the Mississippi River bottom about 50 miles downstream from New Orleans since it was intentionally grounded after a fire broke out Sunday.

A spokesman said crewmen from a Coast Guard cutter in the area used pump water above and hoped to board the vessel open hatches and pump water into the holds.

Bomb in Gas Depot Levels Entire Block in Belfast

BELFAST, Sept. 6 (UPI).—A bomb ignited a warehouse full of bottled gas and destroyed an entire city block of buildings near central Belfast, the army said.

An army spokesman said the area was evacuated before the blast and there were no known injuries.

"It was our most spectacular bomb in months," he said. "It literally flattened the surrounding buildings."

The spokesman said two armed men were seen running from the warehouse on York Street after giving employees there a 15-minute warning to flee.

The warehouse exploded in a huge ball of flame followed by a

series of smaller explosions as bottles of gas ignited in the debris.

Police sealed off neighboring streets as firemen rushed to the scene.

Earlier today, police said gunmen wounded two policemen, and seriously injured a third, in a temple in Belfast and the Irish Republic.

Others attacked a village police station in County Londonderry. They said gunmen raked the police station in Magherafelt with gunfire for more than two hours in a pre-dawn raid. The defenders said they suffered no casualties in the attack but said they believed they hit one of the gunmen.

Heath to Visit Dublin

DUBLIN, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Edward Heath will visit the Republic of Ireland Sept. 17, for talks with President Liam Cosgrave of the Irish Republic. Mr. Cosgrave's office announced today.

The announcement did not specify a site, saying merely the talks would take place "in the country."

Sources said the precise meeting place was still being discussed. Mr. Heath is to leave for the republic in the morning and return to Britain the same day.

British officials could not immediately say whether Mr. Heath would be accompanied by Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home. It will be the first official visit of a British prime minister to the republic, which was created in 1922.

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Chilean Police Use Tear Gas To Break Up Left-Right Clash

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Riot police were on full alert for fresh trouble in the Chilean capital today after tough action last night to prevent a street battle between rival political militants.

The Moneda Presidential Palace was closely guarded throughout the night after a series of incidents in which the police fired volleys of tear gas to separate crash-helmeted "shock troops" of leftists and rightists.

Witnesses saw several youths detained and others bleeding from cuts as demonstrators scattered to escape the police. But hospital spokesmen said they had seen nobody seriously injured although they treated dozens of people affected by the tear gas, which made the air unbreathable throughout the city center.

Simultaneous Raillies
Trouble began when rival militants who had been "protecting" women staging simultaneous rallies for and against Socialist President Salvador Allende marched threateningly toward each other along the broad Avenida Alameda.

Stones and fists flew as fringe groups made contact, then a

wedge of riot police, about 200 strong, forced its way between them. Police used batons and plexiglass shields.

The police opened up with tear-gas guns, first against opposition groups marching toward their cordons, and then against the leftists, less numerous, behind them.

The police also launched flares which drifted down on tiny parades. Water cannon moved in to douse stubborn groups of demonstrators.

Later Incidents

In later, less serious incidents, police used tear gas on opposition demonstrators who had toured through side streets to approach the Moneda Palace, and stopped cars from approaching the area.

In the two women's rallies last night, opposition demonstrators outnumbered government supporters.

This tens of thousands of opposition women, waving white handkerchiefs and Chilean flags, chanted "He should go" in response to a tape recording relayed over loudspeakers of the part of a speech Mr. Allende made last night in which he said he would resign "if the people so wanted."

Pro-government women, meeting outside the Moneda, numbered about 3,000. But this small turnout was not expected, since several hundred thousand supporters had marched past the Moneda the night before in a noisy and cheerful celebration of the third anniversary of Mr. Allende's election.

His government today was planning tactics to meet a fresh onslaught on the political front, while problems caused by a series of interlocking strikes by mostly middle-class sectors remained unresolved.

Iceland Group Confers In Bonn on Dispute

BONN, Sept. 6 (AP).—An Icelandic delegation headed by Foreign Minister Einar Agustsson today opened another round of talks with West German officials on their fishing dispute.

The talks in Bonn, expected to last at least two days, centered on efforts to achieve an interim solution to the dispute over Iceland's unilateral extension of its coastal fishing limits from 12 to 50 miles.

Pyeongyang Subway Opens

TOKYO, Sept. 6 (AP).—A subway, automated and centrally controlled, has been opened in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang, the Korean Central News Agency reported today.



Women demonstrate in downtown Santiago against Chilean President Salvador Allende.

Paying Up to £1,000 to Smugglers

U.K. Police Face Tide of Illegal Immigrants

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—They arrive in crates, under piles of vegetables and in custom-built sealed compartments. They travel secretly by plane, boat or truck and many die on the way.

They are illegal immigrants, so eager to quit their developing countries to seek work on welfare-state benefits in Britain that they are prepared to pay up to £1,000 to smugglers to get them here.

The smuggling of clandestine immigrants is the latest problem to confront British police. The practice has developed into a major growth sector of British crime.

Already this year British courts have dealt with cases involving the attempted smuggling of more than 100 immigrants but police believe a vastly greater number is involved. Some unofficial estimates say that up to 10,000 illegal immigrants have come to Britain over the past four years.

The British Home Office says that 242 persons have been prosecuted for illegal immigration in 1970, 1971 and 1972.

To Avoid Delays

Many illegal immigrants hold British passports and would have been entitled to come here. But people from the British Commonwealth are admitted at a rate of only 2,500 a year. Many try to jump a queue which would delay their arrival for months or even years.

Police have also brought to justice criminals who equipped illegal immigrants with forged

documents purporting to prove British citizenship.

"These people are often offered the most primitive conditions and it is a safe bet that some have died coming across," one senior police officer said of the illegal immigrants.

In court, judges have been told of Asians found in secret compartments of "juggernaut" trucks, in tiny crates which almost become coffins and under heaps of cauliflowers or television sets.

Cost guards have reported unexplained oil slicks off England's south and west coasts, slicks which may have come from sinking smuggling ships.

Several Feared Drowned

Several Asians were feared drowned last June after a converted naval patrol boat sank off southwest England.

One fully clothed body was found and two other passengers were missing after a dinghy capsized. Two Britons were jailed for 15 and 12 months for smuggling activities connected with the case.

Favorite springboards for the movement of illegal immigrants are the North Sea and the Channel coasts of France, Belgium and the Netherlands.

Last month police in the small Dutch fishing port of Scheveningen seized a British trawler in the early hours of the morning and found 36 Asians huddled inside or splashing about in the water.

Seven men, including the

trawler skipper, were later charged in England with conspiring to sneak them through British customs.

Customs and police officials fear that smugglers' techniques are becoming more and more sophisticated. "This business is a lucrative one and we are fighting criminals who know a lot," said one senior immigration officer.

Special Unit Set Up

Earlier this year the Conservative government set up a special organization to deal with what Immigration Minister David Lane called "this deplorable practice."

The illegal-immigration unit, described by a police spokesman as a "mini-Interpol," is based in a building on the Embankment overlooking the River Thames.

The Daily Express recently reported the existence of "an international racket based on illegal immigrants, drugs and diamonds which is being operated in Britain by an Asian Mafia-style organization."

"Thousands of illegal immigrants live in its power," having smuggled drugs and jewels into Britain during their illicit crossings, the newspaper said.

Police are confident that they are becoming wise to the smugglers' skills. "Our special unit is a comparatively new weapon but it has already achieved several important successes," said a customs spokesman.

After Abduction From Calif. Nests

Helpless Young Birds of Prey Get Survival Training at Clinic

By Mike Goodman

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 6.—They still have the tools to survive: needle-sharp talons that can crush an arm, eyes as powerful as telescopes, strong, hooked beaks, tireless, wide wings to soar for hours during the hunt.

But if one of the 25 golden eagles or hawks on a deserted horse ranch near the San Fernando Valley were set free now, it would starve to death.

They don't know how to hunt. Some have never even flown.

Those skills would have taken parent birds up to nine months to teach, and they never got the chance.

The birds at the ranch were stolen from their nests as babies by would-be falconers or pet-seekers, and later abandoned, allowed to escape or seized by authorities.

The ranch has been converted into a "bird-of-prey rehabilitation clinic." The 25 birds perch in the shade of an old eucalyptus tree.

The clinic is a unique project by state fish and game authorities and bird lovers—a project designed to return predatory birds safely to the wild.

"We were collecting so many birds we had to do something," said Robert Jones, the game warden supervising the clinic. "The zoo just can't take any more."

He said the number of predatory birds stolen from nests has zoomed in the last few years.

Motivated by man's old obsession to possess birds of prey, the abductors have penetrated some of Southern California's most remote wilderness areas, using motorcycles and four-wheel-drive vehicles, Mr. Jones said.

"Here's the result," he said as he surveyed the rows of hawks and eagles on their roosts.

"It's either destroy the birds or teach them how to survive—and we're not going to destroy them."

Twenty-two birds have been returned to the wilds since the clinic opened a few months ago.

Each bird has its own tag and history.

● A golden eagle—taken from its nest as a baby 15 years ago by a Hollywood "wildlife trainer"—was confiscated recently by authorities because of maltreatment and because it is illegal now for private citizens to possess golden eagles.

● A red-tailed hawk chased a man down a Pacific Coast highway. Abandoned and starving, the bird apparently thought the man was its former master and was trying to land on his arm—because the former master was

the only source of food known by the bird.

● A young golden eagle was turned over to authorities by a sheepish man who had bought it for \$40 as a pet but had fed it only bologna for two weeks. The bird was near death.

"It's up to me. I'm their parents now," said Steve Huddy, 23, one of two young men who have volunteered to live at the ranch and retrain the birds.

He and Donald Trimmer, 18, sleep in a tiny camper while they are renovating the broken-down ranch house.

Beginning at dawn, when it is cool, they take one or two birds to a nearby hilltop for training.

Unlike domestic animals, such as dogs, predatory birds have no emotional bond with their masters, Mr. Huddy said, explaining that he can control the birds only because they depend on him for food.

As soon as a bird learns to use its wings and tail feathers in the air currents on the training hill, it is taught to hunt.

At first a lure, which looks like a large leather beanbag and has meat tied to it, is swung in the air at the end of a rope, or dragged across the ground to develop the bird's basic hunting skills.

The bird learns to identify a small moving object with food. Then it moves on to live animals. Mr. Huddy said that sometimes he must bring live pigeons, rabbits or rodents to the hill, but usually there's enough local small game.

"As their hunting skills improve I make them less dependent on me for food, until we feel they can survive in the wilds," Mr. Huddy said.

The birds are then released where they won't infringe on a resident bird's territory, he said.

Mr. Huddy said that the bird clinic is supported financially by donations from private citizens and conservation groups.

© Los Angeles Times.

Swedish King Shows Some Improvement

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 6 (UPI).—King Gustaf VI Adolf, 90, improved somewhat today and his heart activity, which was irregular yesterday, was better, his personal chief physician, Prof. Gunnar Bioerck, announced.

Prof. Bioerck added, however, that the king's condition was "almost unchanged" compared to yesterday and was still serious. But he said there were some good signs.

London Weighs Tourist Tax Of 50p a Night

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—The Greater London Council today proposed a compulsory tax on visitors to the city to help pay for public services in the British capital.

The council said the tax, if approved by the government, probably would take the form of a hotel bed tax, possibly of 50 pence a night.

It said the reason for the formal tourist tax was to lighten the burden on the London taxpayer.

British Minister Accused of Lying By Commons Unit

LONDON, Sept. 6 (UPI).—A House of Commons all-party select committee today accused Aerospace Minister Michael Heseltine, 40, of lying to Parliament. Mr. Heseltine immediately denied the charge.

The Commons Select Committee on Science and Technology made its charge in a report on a project for a 300-mile-an-hour hovertrain which was turned down by the government.

It accused Mr. Heseltine of lying to Parliament when he said on Feb. 12 that the government was still considering whether to provide financial support for continuation of the project.

But it said that on Feb. 14 Mr. Heseltine told the committee itself that the government decided on Jan. 29 not to provide the necessary financial backing.

"Mr. Heseltine's answer on Feb. 14 was, therefore, untrue," the committee's report said. In a personal statement, Mr. Heseltine replied, "I have absolutely no doubt about saying I did not lie."

540 Ethnic Germans Get Soviet Exit Visas

MOSCOW, Sept. 6 (UPI).—Soviet authorities authorized 540 ethnic Germans to be repatriated to West Germany in August, a Western diplomatic source said today.

Since the beginning of the year, about 2,250 ethnic Germans have obtained visas to go to West Germany, the source said. The figure has steadily increased each month. In January, it was 135; in June, 230, and in July, 450, according to the source. In 1972, 3,350 ethnic Germans emigrated to West Germany.

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The President and Congress

Confidence in the presidency, Mr. Nixon told his press conference, can be restored, in the first place, by the President not allowing his own confidence to be destroyed, and, secondly, "by doing something."

This is an excellent prescription, and Mr. Nixon's whole bearing indicates he has not allowed his confidence in himself to deteriorate under the impact of Watergate in its varied aspects. But the President cannot "do something," at least in the areas discussed by Mr. Nixon, alone. He must, to achieve constructive results in the domestic field, have the confidence of Congress; in foreign affairs, he needs the confidence of other governments and—for real results—that of Congress, as well.

The program Mr. Nixon announced in the flush of political victory and before the Watergate defeat was by no means uncontroversial. His priorities were not accepted at face value by a Democratic legislature, nor by many groups among the citizenry at large. To bring this program to fulfillment would require, under the best of circumstances, a major effort of persuasion by the President, and certainly close liaison with party leaders on Capitol Hill.

It was the lack of that liaison which was most resented, even before the Watergate explosion, by members of Mr. Nixon's own party; when the operations of the White

House staff, which reflected and intensified that breach in communication between the two ends of Pennsylvania Avenue came under the microscope, the resentment increased.

It can hardly be diminished, now, by Mr. Nixon's lectures on a "disappointing" congressional record. Healing the breach, and getting down to the serious work of government, will call for all that cooperation Mr. Nixon promised Wednesday night; it is indeed necessary for "the executive, the White House—all the agencies of government"—to "work with the leaders of Congress" if anything is to be done in the nation's interest.

Meanwhile, there is still Watergate. President Nixon has jeopardized confidence in the presidency by the manner, rather than the fact, of his defense of presidential confidentiality. The outcome of this dispute with Congress and the courts will have a very important impact on President Nixon's ability to accomplish those things which are necessary, not only to restore faith in his office, but to keep the country moving forward. To "do something"—to combat inflation, advance world peace and surmount the energy crisis, are goals of paramount importance. No one quarrels with Mr. Nixon on these goals. But to win acceptance of his prescriptions for achieving them, confidence must come first, and that is not a matter of simple assertion, but of hard work.

The Price of Oil

In Kuwait this week, the Arab oil producers debated the Libyan expropriation of several more foreign petroleum companies. In Algeria, at the current meeting of Third-World governments, the Arabs pressed for a world-wide boycott of Israel. In New York and San Francisco, major American oil companies pondered their response to the Libyan takeovers. And in Tripoli, the Libyans announced that for the second time in a month they are raising the price of their oil.

Up to the end of 1970, Libyan crude oil had been selling in the range of \$1.60 to \$2 a barrel. In early 1971, the market suddenly changed. World demand was rapidly rising and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries turned itself into a tightly run cartel that began raising prices rapidly. The price of Libyan crude was \$4.60 last Aug. 1. During the month, in the course of taking control of four American companies, the Libyan government said that it would sell its oil at \$4.90. Now, after the latest expropriations, the government says that the price will be \$6 a barrel.

Obviously, the price of oil is going to continue to rise. The only questions are how far and how fast. Persian Gulf crude, lower in quality than Libya's but far more important in quantity, was selling about \$1.20 a barrel until 1971. Now it is up over \$3 a barrel and the governments represented at the Kuwait meeting must decide whether to follow the Libyans upward. All of the industrial nations are now struggling desperately with rapid inflation in which the price of oil is a major component.

For the American oil companies, one issue is whether to go into the European courts to try to prevent the sale of oil from the expropriated Libyan wells. The companies probably could not cut off completely the trading in this oil, but they could certainly make life very difficult for any large buyers. Since the United States gets less than 2 percent of its oil from Libya, the effects here of any disruption would be limited largely

to the air quality standards. The sudden withdrawal of low-sulfur Libyan oil would probably make it impossible to enforce the present anti-pollution standards on the East Coast next winter. But a break in the flow from Libya to Europe would have a far more severe impact. West Germany, for example, depends on Libya for 25 percent of its oil.

We are apparently coming into a time of unprecedented tension between the United States and some of the Arab governments. The United States has a responsibility to avoid tactics that would threaten great damage to other countries that have the bad luck to be more vulnerable than we to pressure on the oil valve. The other industrial countries, for their part, may eventually be driven to consider whether they are prepared to pay endlessly escalating prices for their fuel.

President Nixon, at his press conference, announced a meeting with his advisers next Saturday to take up the question of fuel supplies. There is considerable anxiety within his own administration, as in most other industrial nations' governments, regarding oil for the coming winter. For this country, the proper response to the immediate threat would be an explicit and enforceable program of fuel conservation this winter.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

No Oil Diplomacy

President Nixon has made it plain that the United States will not sell Israel's independence for Arab oil, no matter how tight the energy squeeze becomes. But he has also made it plain that he faults both Israeli and the Arabs for failure to do as much as they should to advance a negotiated peace in the Middle East. We feel Mr. Nixon is right on both counts. This country cannot submit to diplomatic or economic blackmail by the Arabs. Neither can it relax its "pro-peace" pressure in the volatile Middle East.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Terror in Paris

It is difficult if not impossible to both save human lives and respect the dignity of nations. Nevertheless, this is what the French government attempted to do by adopting a strategy based on a legal fiction that is not only questionable—and that is of no importance under such circumstances—but open to criticism in its very principle in so much as it sets up a distinction among the various hostages.

In brief, the Quai d'Orsay explained that it could not allow French citizens to be kidnapped by foreigners on French soil and taken out of the country under the threat of weapons, and what is more, with an escort of French police. However, for the foreign hostages, it said, it was ready to admit that following certain obscure events which took place within the extraterritorial limits of a foreign embassy, they may be taken to an airport (preferably in diplomatic vehicles) and placed upon a foreign aircraft to be flown toward an Arab country willing to accept them.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

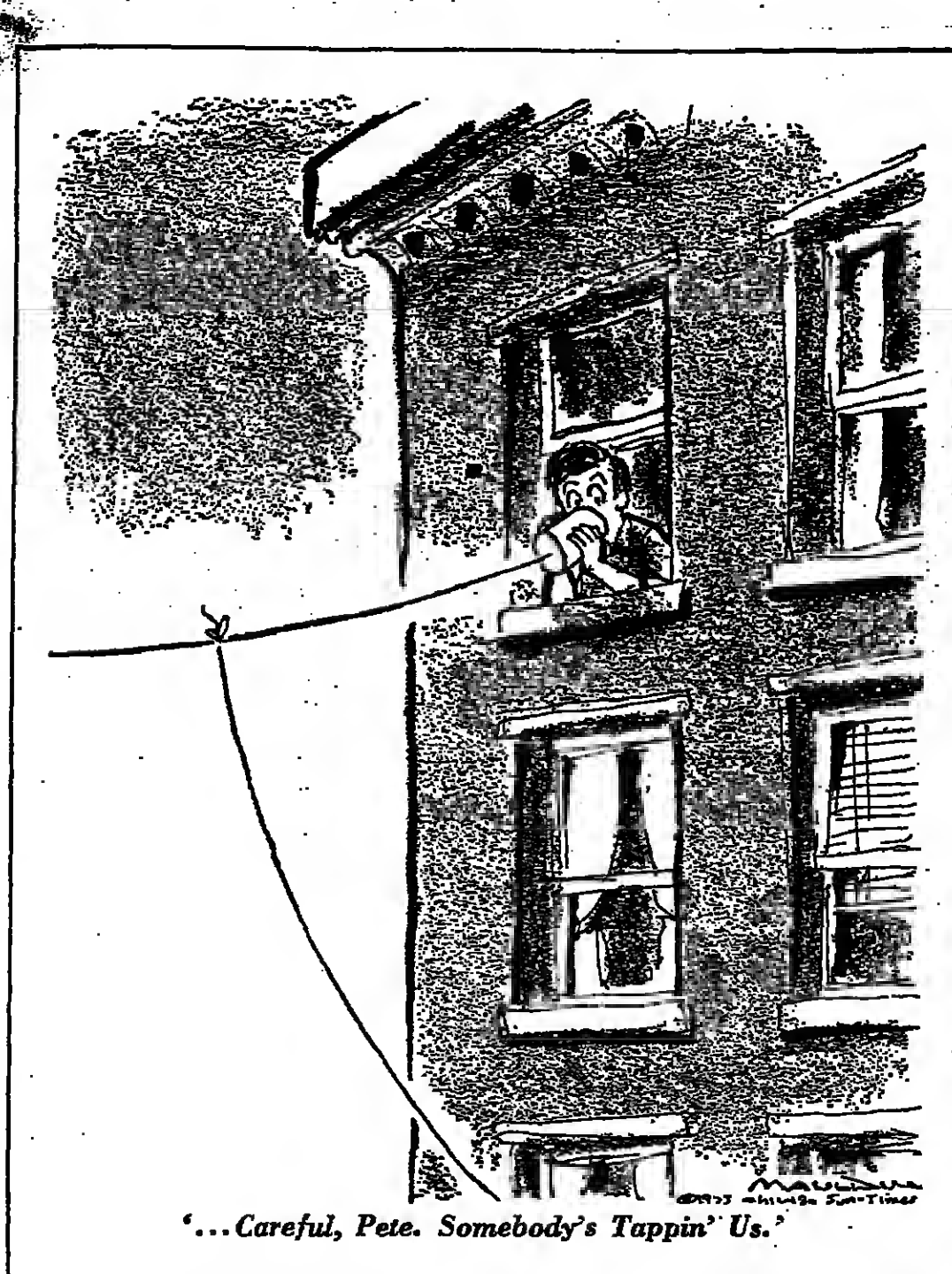
September 7, 1898

CHELSEA, N.H.—Why try to impress upon your English reading public the Cambridge style of quoting the thermometer? What does it mean to your readership? Absolutely nothing, not even extreme heat or cold. As well as you try to change an Englishman from his pounds, pence, and morning tub, and the American from his dollars and nickels and jingoism, (from a letter to the editor).

Fifty Years Ago

September 7, 1923

WASHINGTON—Prohibition Commissioner Haynes has asked the Budget Bureau for an appropriation of \$10,000,000 next year for enforcing prohibition. This amount is \$1,000,000 more than last year. In addition to the increased appropriation for combating the rum-runners, the commissioner asks for \$500,000 additional for anti-drug enforcement.



An Opportunity for Kissinger

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In the days since he was nominated to be the 57th secretary of state, Henry Kissinger has arranged a series of tentative discussions with the most experienced former and present leaders of the State Department and the Foreign Service.

This gesture to the old pros is obviously good manners and good public relations, but it is more than that. It is an attempt to rescue many useful men from the isolation of their private lives, to get the benefit of their experience and wisdom, and to restore some trust and continuity to the operations of a talented but dispirited department of government. He is also talking to the young people who are coming as well as to the Old Guard who are going, but that's another story.

Meanwhile, in these days when thoughtful minds in Washington are trying to learn the lessons of past blunders and tragedies, it may be that this reaching out for help to men who have been here before could have a wider and even a more formal application.

Why, in these difficult next three and a half years of the Nixon administration, should this effort to find common approaches to common national problems not be applied to other departments and agencies of the government—not merely in casual and occasional but in regular meetings?

The principle of inviting the cooperation of past officials was recognized in the sixties when former presidents were given the right to speak in the Senate without a vote. Unfortunately, Presidents Truman and Johnson never responded to this opportunity, but the principle is still sound.

President John Quincy Adams demonstrated after his overwhelming defeat by Andrew Jackson in 1828 how a man can continue his public service if he puts the interests of the nation above personal pride.

Like most ex-presidents and effective and energetic cabinet members, John Q. found retirement a relief but after a while a bore, so he ran for the House of Representatives in 1830, was elected and re-elected eight times and, according to his biographer, W. C. Ford, "he entered upon [17] years of influence and combat which made his congressional

service unique and quite the most important part of his career."

Well, we have lost both Lyndon Johnson and Harry Truman in the last year, but on the whole we have also been losing the advice and experience of many former cabinet members who are still active, probably wiser and more objective than when they were in office here, but who have been unused and uninvited to return. Kissinger's point is that this is stupid and wasteful.

Of course, some of these former lions are invited to White House dinners and occasionally people like Douglas Dillon and Henry Fowler are asked to use their experience as former secretaries of the Treasury on committees to study the sickness of the dollar.

But, in general, the record of recent presidents in using the enormous talents of this country's experienced men and women, with or without previous high office in Washington, is a little sad. The opportunity is recognized in theory. The Old Boys are put on committees and, old or young, they usually work very hard, but their reports on the whole are filed and forgotten.

So what to do? At least, the bad habit of appointing amateurs to the cabinet and then ignoring them when they resign—usually just when they have learned their jobs—is not ideal or very sensible.

An Old Story

Usually, these men come to Washington and are confronted with more work and problems than they can understand, then leave for more private freedom than they can bear, and are forgotten just when they might do some useful public service in their private lives.

This is a very old story in Washington. Back in 1910, in his revised edition of "The American Commonwealth," Lord Bryce wrote a wise and critical chapter on "Why the Best Men Do Not Go Into Politics" in the United States, and what he had to say then about the dangers of public life is much more apparent now after Watergate.

Nevertheless, if we cannot get our best minds to come to Washington, at least we should be able to hold on to the men who are able to appoint permanent under secretaries of the departments from the Civil Service who can carry on from one administration or

crisis to the next, and then call back the former cabinet officers for regular consultation, instead of giving them a formal farewell letter and tossing them on the scrap heap.

Walter Lippmann once suggested that former cabinet members should be given nonvoting privileges to speak in the House of Representatives, just as former presidents may now do in the Senate. But this is probably expecting too much. Mr. Kissinger seems to be searching for a compromise. He is expanding the area of consultation with the old pros and the young Foreign Service rebels, and if this notion were put on a more regular basis, it might ease the tensions between the generations and between the pros and the amateurs.

WASHINGTON—Out of deepening mystery which conceals many vital details of last Saturday's (Sept. 1) conference between the nation's highest officials, one hard fact has emerged: Vice-President Agnew blithely informed President Nixon that, indicted or not, he will fight alone to the end any effort to force his resignation.

Agnew's line on no resignation, moreover, was coupled with an earthy frank assessment of his chances to be indicted by the grand jury.

Thus the Vice-President's long, candid talk with the President, covering a full two hours—his second with Mr. Nixon on the criminal investigation into alleged kickbacks before Agnew was elected Vice-President—amounted to a declaration of political independence from Richard M. Nixon.

Notice Served

The signal that Agnew was preparing his own lonely defense line, and would hold out on that line for as long as he could, was clearly evident in the careful construction he used in his Aug. 31 press conference demanding a full-fledged investigation of Justice Department leaks on the Agnew investigation. Agnew bluntly noted then that "he would not be driven out of 'the high

Great Issues—Nixon Seeks Change of Focus

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON (WP)—President Nixon tried to wrench America's attention from the Watergate case and other domestic ills Wednesday, to focus once more on the great issues of world peace.

His attempt to rekindle excitement over new ventures in global policy repeatedly were sidetracked at his news conference by more mundane questions. Only where foreign policy hit a domestic nerve, on the intersection of the Arab-Israeli conflict and looming oil scarcity, did his press conference reach the range of international subjects that most interest the President.

Nixon nevertheless showed where he will center his own plans for the nation: on moving forward with planned nuclear and conventional arms negotiations with the Soviet Union; on expanding ties with China, but simultaneously holding to a strategy of negotiating from strength. The President served notice that he is prepared for more battles with Congress. If necessary, to prevent what he labeled the "fatal mistake" of alienating the defense budget to pay for domestic programs.

His tone was by no means as belligerent toward the Democratic-controlled Congress as it was a month ago when he denounced its decision to compel a cutoff in American support bombing for Cambodia. He charged then not only that Congress had confounded his strategy in Indochina, but also that its action "undermines the prospect of world peace."

But the President certainly was not nearly as conciliatory toward Congress as was his secretary of state-designate, Henry A. Kissinger, two weeks ago. "The intention of the President and my intentions," Kissinger said in his first press conference on Aug. 23 as secretary-designate, "is to establish a new and full partnership with the Congress in developing policies which are in the national interest."

Kissinger's confirmation hearing will open Friday before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. In preparation for the hearing and for his new post, Kissinger has been repeating in private meetings with congressmen and in conversations with elder statesmen of U.S. foreign policy the theme of rebuilding "a new consensus" on America's role in the world.

Looking to Nixon

Congress is bound to be looking beyond the President's highly articulate adviser, nevertheless, to the President himself for confirmation of the reassurances that the time for national reconciliation is now, "now that the Vietnam war is behind us..."

Nixon touched on that theme Wednesday but only after he brushed over a question about his plan for "rebuilding confidence in your leadership." After four months of attack "by innuendo, by leak, by frankly, leers and sneers of commentators," the President replied, confidence only can be restored "by doing something."

The action he envisions, the President said, includes sending Kissinger on another trip to China, "after he is confirmed by the Senate, which I hope will be soon."

This is the long-projected Kissinger visit to Peking which initially was expected to follow the President's summit meeting in June with Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev.

There has been speculation that the Kissinger trip would be a prelude to a first visit to the United States by Chinese Premier Chou En-lai. That speculation was reduced in July when Chou said he could not visit Washington as long as the "Chiang Kai-shek clique" had an ambassador here. But there continues to be a possibility, informed sources believe, that Chou could visit the United Nations, and the White House reportedly is keeping Nixon's schedule of visits abroad flexible enough to accommodate a meeting with the premier.

New Arms Pact

Wednesday, Nixon also held high the prospects for producing a new nuclear strategic weapons accord in his next summit meeting with Soviet leaders, sometime in 1974. Nixon specifically held out the hope for producing, at that meeting, an agreement on "limiting nuclear arms, including MIRVs"—multiple, independently targeted, re-entry vehicles.

Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger last month announced with a tone of chagrin that the Soviet Union had successfully flight-tested MIRV-style multiple warheads. While the accomplishment was anticipated, Schlesinger said, it nevertheless meant the chances of negotiating controls over these weapons had "deteriorated sadly."

Nixon, however, expressed a more optimistic outlook on the MIRV obstacle Wednesday. He noted that the Russians "have a right... under the present SALT agreement" to protect with "modernization" of their weapons systems, as the United States does, and that the United States looks forward to a new agreement which will include MIRVs.

The President, therefore, put the change on himself, and his administration, in the Middle East, and in negotiations with China and the Soviet Union, to produce results that can transcend Watergate in the history books. It is a tall order.

Agnew Stands Alone

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—Out of deepening mystery which conceals many vital details of last Saturday's (Sept. 1) conference between the nation's highest officials, one hard fact has emerged: Vice-President Agnew blithely informed President Nixon that, indicted or not, he will fight alone to the end any effort to force his resignation.

Agnew's line on no resignation, moreover, was coupled with an earthy frank assessment of his chances to be indicted by the grand jury.

Thus the Vice-President's long, candid talk with the President, covering a full two hours—his second with Mr. Nixon on the criminal investigation into alleged kickbacks before Agnew was elected Vice-President—amounted to a declaration of political independence from Richard M. Nixon.

Notice Served

The signal that Agnew was preparing his own lonely defense line, and would hold out on that line for as long as he could, was clearly evident in the careful construction he used in his Aug. 31 press conference demanding a full-fledged investigation of Justice Department leaks on the Agnew investigation. Agnew bluntly noted then that "he would not be driven out of 'the high

office to which I have been twice elected"—the only office in the land, besides the presidency, filled by a vote of all the people.

As viewed by some key presidential aides, Agnew has served notice on the President, and on the country, that if indicted he will continue to protest his total innocence; if convicted he will appeal all the way up to the Supreme Court.

Ted Agnew is handling his problems in an extremely shrewd manner," one admiring official told us. "If he is indicted, he might be able to tie this thing up in the courts until the second Nixon term comes to a natural end."

Agnew's admirers, numbering among them some of the most influential politicians in the Republican party, are solidly unambiguous in describing their hopes and convictions on how the Vice-President would react to an indictment.

He would, they predict, first move completely away from any direct contact with the executive branch. Closing his office in the Executive Office Building across the street from the White House, he would retreat to his Capitol Hill offices and remain there, carrying out his constitutional duties; that is, presiding over the Senate.

That separation would have more symbolic than practical effect. It would symbolize Agnew's freedom of action as an official elected by all the voters.

How much of this granite-hard mood so clearly felt by Agnew's admirers was also reflected in last Saturday's Oval Office conference is still a mystery, but it is no mystery at all that Agnew

has been aggrieved by White House actions involving him.

Thus, Agnew supporters regard the White House decision a week ago to announce his meeting with the President as a "calculated nuance" designed to embarrass Agnew. The Vice-President had quietly and routinely suggested he meet with Mr. Nixon when the President returned from California at the President's convenience. The announcement at San Clemente carried hints of a momentous pending event.

Rationale Discounted

Likewise, Agnew supporters scoff at the White House rationale that the unusual public announcement of the meeting was necessary because of rumors that Agnew would resign. All such rumors say intimates of the Vice-President, emanated not from Agnew supporters but from sources close to the White House.

Further, Republican politicians close to Agnew are now reporting as a hard fact what was only vaguely hinted in early 1972 when the Agnew-Nixon ticket was still a question. They now say that Agnew, rightly or wrongly, was convinced Mr. Nixon wanted to knock him off the ticket in favor of John B. Connally.

All this is in the background of Agnew's new independence. Whether his strategy could overcome a possible post-indictment move to impeach him, on the grounds that no one indicted or criminal charged should stand a heartbeat away from the presidency, is something for the future.

For the present, as he informed Mr. Nixon last week, Agnew is more his own man than ever before, whatever lies ahead.

Letters

Twin Shrines?

On a recent tour of the Pyrenees I was struck by the curious and insistent parallel between the shrines of Lourdes and the shopping center of Andorra la Vella, twin temples to the deadly sins of superstition and greed.

Just as Lourdes draws the sick in body and spirit only to shatter upon them pseudo-religious paraphernalia and mumbo-jumbo, neglecting true spiritual values, so Andorra la Vella attracts the bargain-seeker with promises of souvenir, suede and stereo, a mile-long strip of fake duty-free shops.

Each has desecrated a lovely natural setting with manic, tasteless buildings. Each whips up mass behavior into endless procession and incantation to prey on human frailty, debasing its own citizenry thereby. Each thrives on the gullibility of its pilgrims and their willingness to

part with coin in the hope of attaining instant answers to their prayers. Each staggers the imagination and defies belief, a monstrous, meretricious monument mocking mankind.

HENRY H. STEINER.
New York City.

Americans Abroad

Ref: Mr. Katsavlos's letter in the Aug. 30 NYT re voting of U.S. citizens abroad.

Most Americans living abroad have not left matters of interest to the United States "behind them." Most Americans abroad are there for a specific reason closely associated with the welfare, commerce or humanitarian urges of the United States itself. I feel we have a better knowledge of United States affairs than the average American living inside the United States (try a survey someday among expatriates to

see how many have never heard of the Vice-President!). Moreover, we have a perspective on issues that could never be obtained by residents of Massachusetts or Utah.

And what American, even if he wants to, could ever leave it behind? Where would he fit in, ultimately, abroad? Whether in Switzerland, Africa, or no matter where—Americans because of their common interests and tastes recognize each other immediately. No, we cannot separate ourselves from the United States, and we still have the same responsibilities toward the country we will someday be going back to. For those Americans living abroad who feel they are too ignorant of issues to make a decision, such as Mr. Katsavlos, let them voluntarily refrain from the vote. Why must the rest of us be constitutionally crippled?

PATRICK A. LYONS.
Victoria, Cameroon.

مركز الانا

THEATER

The Max Reinhardt Centenary

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
PARIS, Sept. 6 (IHT).—The centenary of Max Reinhardt's birth occurs this Sunday. That Reinhardt as a producer and as a director caused more stir in world theater during his lifetime than any of his contemporaries is not news, save perhaps to a few Russians. In 1933, the Nazis seized his theatrical empire and he fled the Hitler terror. He died in New York 30 years ago, impoverished, and almost forgotten.

He is being remembered this year with celebrations of his achievements in the theaters of the German-speaking lands from which he was banished. A more lasting tribute to his memory is a book by his second son, Gottfried Reinhardt, titled "Der Liebhaber." The title has a dual meaning, signifying at once "lover" and "leading man." The volume, too, is twofold, containing the biography of Germany's master showman and excerpts of his son's diary. It has just been published in Munich by Droemer Knaur and an English translation is due in the spring.

Gottfried Reinhardt has drawn an affectionate and revealing portrait of his famous father who, exposed here in countless intimate close-ups, emerges as a very different figure from the reserved, remote and slightly spooky public image concocted by imaginative press agents. Here one finds behind the official mask a creative artist quick with perception and human understanding, generous, energetic, farseeing and, despite his solemn mien, belied by his eager, blue eyes, possessing a sparkling humor.

Born in Baden, near Vienna, he made his theatrical debut as a stock player at the Stadttheater in Salzburg in 1893. Though only 18, he was engaged as a character actor and specialized in interpreting older men, often doddering ancients. His Shylock is said to have been a masterpiece and he came to be known as a performer's performer. Later, as a producer, he asked all aspiring actors who auditioned for him to recite Shylock's speech to the Venetian court.

Branching Out

Otto Brahm, who had advanced stage realism and discovered new dramatists in Gerhardt Hauptmann and Arno Holz, invited Reinhardt to join his Deutsches Theater company in Berlin. While performing there, Reinhardt branched out on his own in several directions. All forms of theatrical enterprise interested him and he opened a cellar cabaret, Scholl und Rauch, and at the Kleines Theater introduced Strindberg's "There Are Crimes and Crimes." "Salome" is production that inspired Richard Strauss to compose his opera of the Wilde play. Gorky's "Lower Depths" and Wedekind's "Lulu." All these were audacious works at that time and represented the young director's catholic taste. His production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" with its revolving stage transporting Athenians to fairyland, reimagined the performance of Shakespeare in Germany.

Next to the Deutsches Theater, Reinhardt built a luxurious, intimate playhouse, the Kommer-spieler, with illuminated auditorium side walls on which hung cages of canaries. This was the house for small-scale plays, while he plunged into a mass production with "Oedipus Rex" at the Circus Schumann, which he re-created into the Grasses Schauspielhaus with a sky-dome, revolving stages, a deep forestage and room for 3,500 spectators. He produced the exotic Arabian Nights pantomime "Lumumba" and the sacred pantomime "The Miracle," which called for cathedral decor in Berlin, Vienna, London and New York and toured the latter all over the United States.

He experimented with motion

pictures with Karl Freund as his cameraman. He lent his hand to opera, staging the world premiere of Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier" in Dresden and Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" in the reconstructed ballroom of the Hofburg in Vienna. He founded the Salzburg festival in 1919 and presented Hofmannsthal's adaptation of the English morality play "Everyman" on the steps of the cathedral. Calderon's "Great World Theater" inside another church and "Faust" in the former Imperial Riding School. He gave "The Merchant of Venice" across a canal in Venice and "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in the Hollywood Bowl.

Reinhardt differed from his eminent colleagues—Antonia Stankovskaya, Meyerhold, Tairov—in that his productions had no discernible ruling pattern. Their style was insofar as possible the style of the play. He was a principle of theories, but his guiding principle seemed to be that a *metteur en scene* must find the key to a script and then liberate it, endowing it with theatrical life. Some plays, he found, had many keys. He staged "A Midsummer Night's Dream" as a large-scale baroque spectacle in America and as an intimate masque in Berlin.

His objective was a synthesis of the arts and he worked as closely with his scenic designers and musicians as he did with his actors, while remaining the guide but not the master of the author. He engaged the Norwegian painter, Edvard Munch, to design the decor for Ibsen and Strindberg plays and Humperdinck to compose the seductive melody of the Grim Reeper for Hofmannsthal's "Death and the Fool."

He developed an extraordinary company of players, among them Moissi, Bassermann, the Thimig, Paula Wessely and Elizabeth Berger. Others under his tutelage, lacking high histrionic talent, benefited from the experience for their future work. It is significant that several major film directors were students of Reinhardt—F.W. Murnau, Fabel, Fritz Lang, William Dieterle and Ernst Lubitsch—and from his company came two actors who gained worldwide fame on the screen: Emil Jannings and Conrad Veidt.

On Reinhardt's visits to the United States in 1911, in 1923—when Norman Bel Geddes transformed the Century Theater into a Gothic cathedral for "The Miracle"—and in 1927, when he came with his company for a season of plays, he was greeted as the great man of European theater. He had generous backers in Otto Kahn and William Randolph Hearst. When later he returned a refugee and in need of work, he found a less enthusiastic reception.

Revolution Vetted

In Hollywood, he made a spectacular film of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" with Mickey Rooney as Puck and James Cagney as Bottom. He had plans for a screen version of "Danton's Death" to follow but Hearst, a financier of the studio, vetoed the French Revolution. Reinhardt established a West Coast acting school of which Julie Haydon and Robert Ryan were two graduates and in New York he staged a vast Biblical spectacle, "The Eternal Road," rebuilding the Manhattan Opera House for the Werfel epic.

For the Theater Guild he di-



Max Reinhardt
...100th anniversary.

rected Thornton Wilder's "The Merchant of Yonkers," a first version of "The Matchmaker," which later became the musical comedy "Hello, Dolly!" Irwin Shaw's "Sons and Soldiers" in 1942 was his last production, a failure.

Always intrigued by new writing talents, Reinhardt was anxious to direct a Saroyan play, "Get Away, Old Man," but Broadway echoed the title in its rejection of the producer who had revealed the genius of Strindberg. He was brave in adversity. I once asked him what had been the most exciting night of his theatrical career. There was a long pause and then he said, "It wasn't in the theater. It was the night that Gerhart Hauptmann came to my flat in 1906 and read me 'Und Pippa Tanzt.'" He sat back thinking of that memorable evening when, after listening to the reading of that lyric fantasy, he accepted the challenge to realize the poet's dream behind the footlights.

An Author in the Search of the Real Gandhi

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI (NYT).—Gandhi and India. The prophet and his nation seem fused, firmly locked in the pitiless struggle for dignity amid barren poverty.

To Ved Mehta, the 39-year-old Indian writer who lives in New York, Gandhi's path and India have, however, twisted apart.

"Everyone seems to dismiss him," Mr. Mehta said. "They all pay lip service. They all wear khadi (homespun cloth), they erect large monuments and make speeches. But the people in government have no use for Gandhi. We've ignored Gandhi for 28 years at a terrible peril." Mr. Mehta is now in India on a personal and professional journey with Gandhi. Two years ago he began a book on Gandhi's life, and now the Punjab-born writer is deeply immersed in the leader's works, and recorded speeches as well as prolonged personal interviews with about 50 persons who knew Gandhi. Mr. Mehta's study, supported by the Guggenheim and Ford Foundations, is expected to take at least three more years to complete.

Relevant today

A thin, almost frail writer with an air of easy friendliness and intensity, Mr. Mehta began working on the Gandhi book after the completion of "Portrait of India," a lucid study of the nation published in 1970. "Portrait" came to the end of "Portrait," Gandhi was a natural outgrowth. "Experience was so gloomy and I wanted to find an Indian who dealt with the problems of the country."

"It always seemed to me that he was the symbol of hope, and about the only Indian who genuinely identified with the poor and the only one whom the poor identified with," Mr. Mehta said. "I can only hope to get Gandhi the man and find out why he succeeded when everyone else has failed."

To Mr. Mehta, Gandhi's relevance today is fundamental and rooted in the misery and poverty that seem to overwhelm India. "Gandhi is relevant today the



Gandhi
...the subject.



Ved Mehta
...the author.

way the poor are relevant," he said. "If one says Gandhi is irrelevant, then one must say the poor are irrelevant. He's the one leader who tried to strike the minds and hearts of the poor. He didn't strike false notes. He was the voice of India, the voice of hundreds of millions."

"He had no money, not much food, he lived in poverty," Mr. Mehta said. "He completely identified with the poor. He thought like a poor man, he understood what it meant to be poor. For him the poor were not an abstraction. He understood poverty as no one else has."

"His road to revolution was the perfect one for India," Mr. Mehta said. "While Stalin was killing Kulaks and Hitler was arming Germany, Gandhi came up with revolutionary answers that were perfectly suited for the Indian condition."

"Impoverished people with no guns, he armed them with the only weapons they had—their bodies, their courage, their dedication. They found the weapons within themselves."

It is Gandhi's doctrine, as well as quest, that intrigues Mr. Mehta. It is the doctrine of passive resistance, of practical self-restraint, of lifting one's life out of the agony of squalor. "Gandhi became a national figure, known in every village, at a time when there was no TV and scarcely a radio," Mr.

Mehta said. "He did it all by the presence and the example of his life."

"Gandhi's greatness—and I think he was one of the greatest men who ever lived—inspired not only the poor, but leaders," Mr. Mehta said. "People who had jobs and families gave themselves up without thought to his influence. Today in this country no one is prepared to sacrifice anything at all."

Mr. Mehta speaks with anguish about India now. "I talked to many people, including Indira Gandhi, and my feeling is that they dismiss him," Mr. Mehta said. "They basically feel that they are realistic whereas Gandhi was idealistic, that Gandhi's message was made at a time of moral certitude, whereas now there is moral confusion."

"There is a feeling that Gandhi had a medieval mind, while government officials today are modern, hardheaded," he said. "But these people are dealing only with emergencies and alarms. They forget Gandhi's answer, they forget that he represented the people the way no one else has."

"My feeling is that the government is now like a court, with a queen and courtiers, very good at manipulating people, good at slogans about socialism. But they don't have the first concept of how you make life better for poor villagers."

Lack of Vision Deplorable

"One of the saddest things now is that no one in a position of power is guided by a moral vision of the future," he said. "If you don't have that vision here, then sooner or later the system will collapse. It can't last if there's no moral vision, and this lack of vision is now wrecking the country."

Mr. Mehta added: "When it comes to the true indication of problems we have, I think he understood it better than anyone else. He had the answer. I think sooner or later the only way for a real impact to be made here is for people to go to the villages and work there from the bottom up."

Mr. Mehta, a staff writer in The New Yorker, is the author of eight books, including a novel, an autobiography, a report on Christian thinkers in the West and a study of India. At the age of 3, Mr. Mehta lost his sight as a result of meningitis, but his blindness

SHARPS & FLATS

LONDON—The Rolling Stones concert tonight (Friday) at Empire Pool, Wembley, at 7:30 p.m. Singer Chuck Berry at the Rainbow Room on Seven Sisters Road tonight and the Thad Jones-Mel Lewis orchestra closing tomorrow (Saturday) at Ronnie Scott's, to be followed by the Stan Getz quartet and Mose Allison.

MANCHESTER—Pianist Alice Darr at the New Orleans club through Sept. 15.

CHORLEY, England—The Edwin Hawkins singers at the Park Hill Sunday (Sept. 9) at 7:30 p.m.

VAASA, Finland—The Delta Rhythm Boys at the Hotel Sandpiper for one week starting Sunday (Sept. 9).

COPENHAGEN—Saxman Dexter Gordon and the Kenny Drew trio next Tuesday and Wednesday (Sept. 11 and 12) at the Montmartre Jazzhus, followed by trumpeter Ted Curson and the Ole Mathisen trio on Thursday.

PARIS—Open air show at Courneuve (just off Route de St. Denis) tomorrow and Sunday (Sept. 8 and 9) for the Fête de l'Humanité, featuring: Chuck Berry, Marva Broome, Tal Stager, Ombria, Sun Ra, Robert Charlebois, Commander Cody, Pia Colombo, Mireille Mathieu, Mouloudji, Alan Stivell and many more. And guitarist Larry Coryell at the Olympia Monday (Sept. 10) at 8:30 p.m.

AMSTERDAM—Singer Diana Ross at the Concertgebouw tomorrow (Saturday) at 9 p.m., and on Sunday in the same place it's rocker Frank Zappa and the Mothers of Invention at 4 and 8:30 p.m.

FRANKFURT—The Ramsey Lewis trio at the Volkshalle, shown on Wednesday (Sept. 12) at 8 p.m.

ZURICH—The Interpals at the

Hayland in the Kongresshaus every night through Sept. 15 and the musical "Carmen Jones," with an all-American cast, playing to SRO crowds at the Corso Theater every night at 8 p.m.

GENEVA—Jazz concert at the American Church Tuesday (Sept. 11) at 8:30 p.m.

The week's top single records are, in the United States: "Della Davis" by Helen Reddy, and in England: "Young Love" by Donny Osmond.

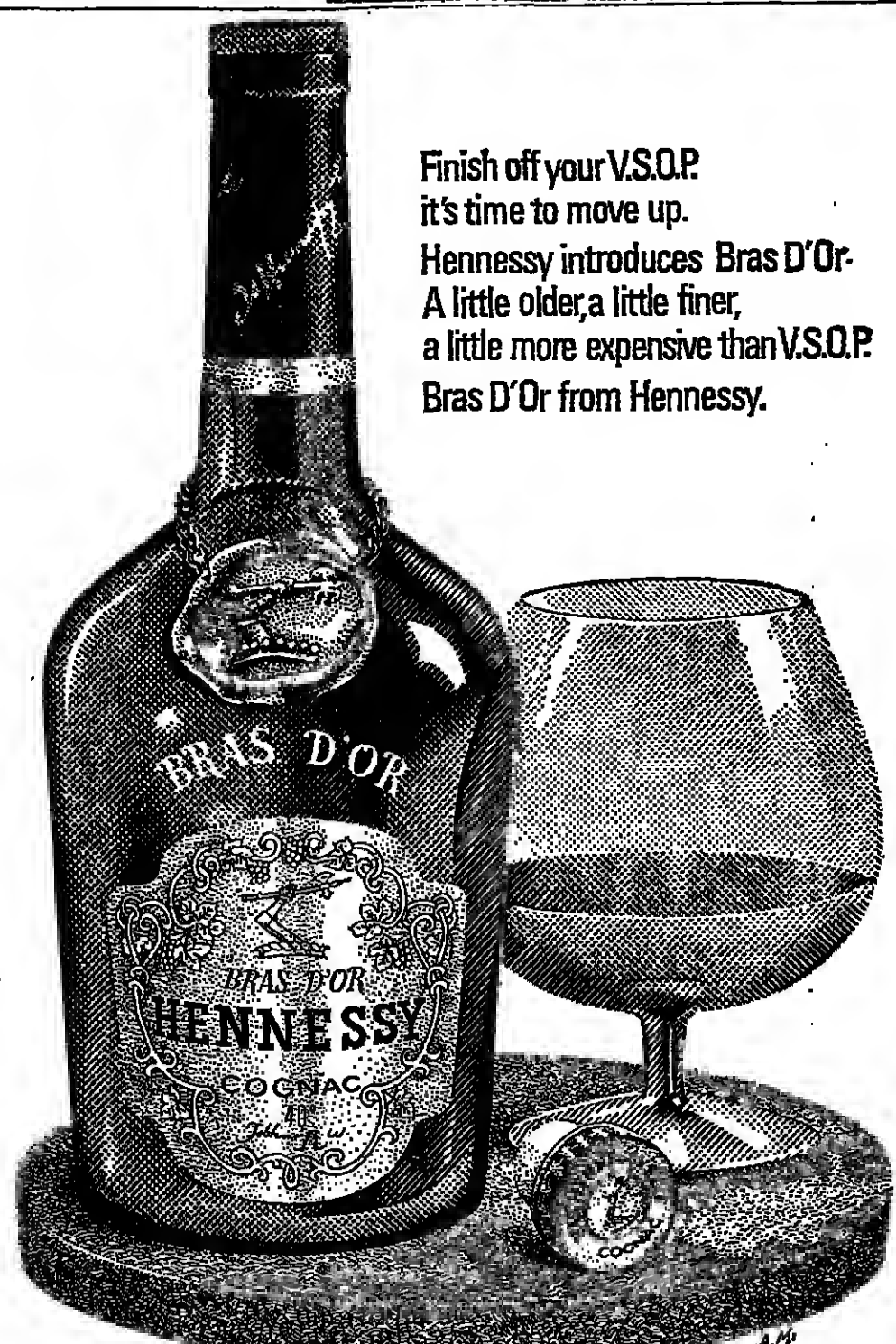
—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

At the Paris Opéra

Schoenberg's "Moses and Aaron" will be the first new production of the Paris Opéra for the 1973-74 season, with the first performance set for Sept. 27 under Georg Solti's musical direction. The work will be given in a French-language version of the composer's text by Antoine Gola, with the actor Raymond Gérôme both taking the role of Moses and responsible for the stage direction, and with the tenor Richard Lewis as Aaron. The sets and costumes will be by Günther Schneider-Siemssen and the choreography by Dick Price. Later performances will be on Oct. 1, 3 and 6, with Manuel Rosenthal as conductor of the fourth performance. Other performances are planned later in the season.



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Back in Paris EIFFEL TOWER
On my first night out after my vacation, I went to the Eiffel Tower. I spent an excellent evening in the company of Franck Fernand and the ravishing Nanelette Corey, singer and dancer of exquisite charm and spontaneity.
The ballet Group 18, composed of live women and two men, and the choreography of Nicole Guillon are extremely beautiful. The Light Fingers Company, never before seen in Paris, the contortionist Rocky Rendall, the fantastic Libero, and the pickpocket Joe Waldras, each hold a special spot in the marvelous, spectacular show.
The Jean Sala Trio assists Franck Fernand, whose warmth, talent and exuberance make for a first class show and keep me in the spirit of vacation.
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Art Auctioneers Give Guarantee
NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (UPI).—In the midst of an unprecedented boom in art sales to investors wary of the stock market, a leading art auction house said yesterday it would guarantee the authenticity of art works for five years from date of sale to protect against forgery.
Sotheby Parke Bernet Inc. said it would guarantee that any painting, drawing or sculpture done before 1870 and sold at one of its auctions was not a counterfeit, although it said it could not guarantee the "absolute identity of the individual creator of the work because the authorship of such paintings is often a matter of scholarly opinion which can and does change from time to time."

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High	Low	Div.	In \$	P/E	100s	High	Low
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(Continued on Page 10)

U.K. Extends Guarantee On Sterling Reserves

LONDON, Sept. 6 (AP).—The pound sterling slumped on European currency exchanges today after a three-day decline but was saved from a major crisis by British government intervention. The government announced it

had extended its five-year-old agreement with sterling-area countries guaranteeing them a fixed value for 90 percent of the pounds they hold in London in return for their promise to keep most of their reserves in sterling. The guarantee sets the value of one pound sterling at the value of one dollar and 16 pence.

The government made its sudden move after sterling had lost more than 4 cents in London in the first few hours of trading. The pound usually changes by only a fraction of one cent in a day.

That action put the brakes on the pound's decline and caused it to rise on most European markets before they closed. In London, it rallied sharply to \$2.4342 from yesterday's close of \$2.42075. "It was a complete turnabout," one dealer commented. But there is still considerable uncertainty.

The pound had earlier dropped to \$2.378, more than 7.5 cents down against the dollar since Monday.

The sterling slump also put pressure on the dollar, which edged downward in Europe and hit an all-time low against the Italian lira in Rome. It rallied after the British intervention, however.

The pound's weakness was blamed mainly on Britain's continuing inflation, running between 8 and 10 percent a year, and a predicted serious balance of payments deficit of around \$1.3 billion this year.

The shadow over sterling was also partly due to the imminent expiration of the sterling guarantee agreement on Sept. 34. Several countries reportedly wanted to cut back their sterling holdings and convert them to other assets.

Preventing Panic

The agreement was first signed in 1968 to stop a panic withdrawal of sterling reserves at that time. It was renewed two years ago and has been activated only once, at a crisis of Britain of about \$60 million.

Some sterling countries, particularly Hong Kong, have been pressing Britain for a new and wider guarantee after Sept. 34. Significantly, the government extended the agreement by only six months today, apparently to avoid too big a commitment during the current bout of monetary uncertainty.

The Treasury said in announcing the agreement's extension that it provided "a valuable element of stability in the international monetary scheme."

The 50 signatories of the pact, mainly Commonwealth countries and former colonies, hold an estimated \$2 billion in sterling in London. Most have been discussing an extension with the British government for the last six months.

Britain is being cautious about extending too far because it is committed to phase out sterling as a reserve currency following its entry into the Common Market.

The Treasury also said that because of uncertainty about developments in international monetary affairs, it would not be sensible to work out substantive arrangements for the long period ahead. It said that accordingly it decided to renew the present arrangements for only six months.

The new guaranteed value of \$2.4213 per pound compares with the former guarantee of \$2.3760. The Treasury said the new figure is based on the average value of sterling during the past three working days.

It said the new guarantee would be implemented if the average daily rate for sterling throughout the six months period is below the new guaranteed rate.

What link, if any, gold will have to special drawing rights—the reserve assets created by the International Monetary Fund—will also be left open for discussion at the IMF annual meeting late this month in Nairobi. One alternative under study is to link SDRs to a weighted average of major currencies.

There has been little difficulty agreeing on what amount of flexibility there should be for exchange rates in the new system, and given the loose wording—stable but adjustable rates with options to float—it is little wonder that this is not causing problems.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

GM to Raise Output of Small Autos

General Motors Corp. is joining its major competitors in the scramble to raise production capacity for smaller cars. GM has earmarked "over \$300 million" for various switches in production lines and expansions of capacity to turn out more subcompacts, compacts and intermediate-sized cars. The program apparently reflects some changes in GM's original capital spending plans. A spokesman says the \$300 million is part of the originally planned spending for 1973-74, estimated at over \$2.4 billion. Earlier, Ford and Chrysler announced various steps to increase their capacity to make smaller cars. Detroit's heavy moves in this area stem from a surprisingly strong surge in small-car sales, including imported cars, apparently prompted by inflation worries and fears of gasoline shortages. This swing to small cars has Detroit running full-out in its efforts to keep up with demand, but it is so short of smaller cars that some buyers have turned to imports. The surge in import sales has led to a sharp increase in the number of cars imported, which has caused some dealers to believe that devaluation-tipped increases in foreign-car prices would finally halt the steady rise in imports.

Holiday Inns Violates Monopoly Law

A federal judge in New Jersey has ruled that franchising practices by Holiday Inns, the largest U.S. hotel-motel operation, violate federal antitrust laws. The ruling came in a suit filed against Holiday Inns by a franchise applicant who was turned down because the site of his proposed inn was too close to an existing franchise. Such a policy, combined with one that prohibits Holiday Inn owners from owning hotels of other chains, is "a combination and conspiracy" and an "unreasonable restraint of trade," the judge said.

Commerce Department Survey Shows

U.S. Industry to Boost Capital Spending

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP).—U.S. businessmen have raised their capital spending plans for the third and fourth quarters this year, although outlays in the second quarter were less than initially forecast.

A Commerce Department quarterly survey issued today indicates that businesses are projecting a 4.2 percent increase in plant and equipment spending in the third quarter to \$101.9 billion at an annual rate.

The forecast is above the June estimate of a 3.3 percent increase for the third quarter.

Third-quarter outlays now are projected to rise 2.5 percent to an annual rate of \$104.4 billion instead of the 1.6 percent increase previously projected.

Second-quarter outlays, at an annual rate of \$97.8 billion, were up only 1.6 percent from the first quarter increase had been 4.6 percent.

According to the department's survey, businesses continue to expect a 13.2 percent, or \$11.6 billion increase in capital spending this year, to \$100.2 billion.

Japan Firms Raise Outlays

Despite Government Appeals

TOKYO, Sept. 6 (AP).—Major Japanese corporations are accelerating plans for investment in new plant and equipment, contrary to the wishes of the government, which sees such activity as inflationary.

Japan Development Bank Ltd., a government-sponsored financial institution, said today that its latest capital spending survey, completed Aug. 1, indicated that 1,313 companies, each capitalized at one billion yen or more, plan to boost their combined outlays for new plant and equipment 25.9 percent in the year ending March 1974.

A survey conducted by the same bank in February indicated that major corporations were at that time planning to increase capital spending only 14.6 percent in the current fiscal year.

Last week, the cabinet decided to curb private-sector capital spending as one means of moderating the growth rate of the domestic economy and damping price increases.

The cabinet said the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) would advise six industrial sectors to trim outlays for new plant and equipment by a total of 102 billion yen (about \$385 million). However, a cutback of that size is dwarfed by the 7.9 billion yen that major corporations plan to spend for such purposes in the current fiscal year (as measured by Japan Development Bank's survey).

In May, the Industrial Structure Council, the most senior advisory body to MITI, recommended that the growth of private

U.S. Growth Rate

Seen Declining

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—The real growth rate in the U.S. gross national product will decline to about 2 percent in this year's fourth quarter, Douglass Greenwood, chief economist for McGraw-Hill Publications Co., said today.

He told an institutional analysts' seminar sponsored by Robert W. Baird & Co. that the inflation rate will reach almost 7.5 percent in the fourth quarter.

Mr. Greenwood predicted that the third quarter would show a pickup in the real GNP growth rate from the 2.4 percent reported for the second quarter.

Nissan Plans 5 Percent Stock Bonus

Nissan Motor Co. plans to increase its capital to \$3.12 billion yen (about \$200 million) from the present \$2.6 billion yen through a 5 percent free issue. Shareholders of record on Sept. 29 will receive one new share for each 20 shares held as of that date. The stock distribution date is Oct. 1. Nissan also plans to increase its dividend for the six months ending September this year to 5 yen a share from 4 yen paid for the preceding term. The company paid a 3-yen-a-share cash dividend plus a 2 percent stock dividend for the half-year period ended September, 1972. The projected dividend increase is to celebrate Nissan's 40th anniversary.

Kawasaki Steel Raises Profit Estimate

Kawasaki Steel Corp. of Japan has raised its net profit estimate for the six months ending October to 9.5 billion yen (about \$36 million) from the original estimate of 7 billion. The company reported 2.95 billion yen of net profit for the six months ended October, 1972. A company spokesman cites price increases and unexpectedly strong demand for steel for the revision. Kawasaki expects the steel price increase in the half year to average 1,000 yen a ton after earlier estimating it at 500 yen. The company forecasts pre-tax profit for the October term at 27 billion yen, up 504 percent from a year earlier, despite increased wages. Kawasaki also is revising its sales estimate for the half-year ending October to 295 billion yen from a 265-billion-yen original forecast. It reported 222.4-billion-yen sales for the period ended October last year.

Commerce Department Survey Shows

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Bonn Budget Lifts Spending 10.5 Percent

But Increase Equals Expected GNP Growth

BONN, Sept. 6 (AP).—Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt unveiled today details of an "anti-inflation" West German government budget for 1974 that is 10.5 percent higher than current federal spending.

The proposed budget calls for spending 134.4 billion deutsche marks next year, up from 121.6 billion DM this year.

Presenting the budget, Mr. Schmidt told a news conference that he expects a leveling-off next year of the world economic boom feeding inflation, and does not expect a repeat next year of this year's massive inflow into Germany of inflationary dollars.

But he added that it is difficult to predict exactly next year's world economic trends.

Budgeted defense spending for 1974 rose 6.4 percent to 27.5 billion DM. Mr. Schmidt said this planned increase did not take into account the result of forthcoming negotiations with Washington over the amount of "offset" payments Bonn makes to help defray the cost of stationing 300,000 U.S. troops in West Germany.

The planned 1974 budget, which was approved by the cabinet last night after an all-day session, goes to parliament in October for debate.

A report by Mr. Schmidt said one of the main reasons for the increased 1974 spending was a boost in state-paid old-age pensions to a total of 3.6 billion DM.

His report said the 10.5 percent jump in spending budgeted for next year equals the expected rate of growth in 1974 of the nation's gross national product—the total economic value of all its goods and services. The growth rate this year is estimated at 12.6 percent.

Mr. Schmidt's report said this growth rate is expected to ease to 8.1 percent in the years 1975-77. For each of those years, the government plans to increase federal spending by 8.5 percent, he said.

Mr. Schmidt told the news conference that one of the uncertainties about the 1974 budget was the amount of West German spending on the European Common Market, especially Bonn's heavy contributions to subsidize French and other European farm-product prices.

Dow Index Edges Back Above the 900 Mark

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (NYT).—The Dow Jones industrial average forged back above the 900 level today with a 1.56-point advance. Volume expanded by more than 1 million shares on the New York Stock Exchange to 15.67 million as the industrial average posted its eighth gain in the last 10 sessions.

Advancing issues widely exceeded those that declined, with 960 moving up and 498 down. Investors appeared to continue to nibble at quality and special situation issues, although only two

Court Denies Texas Gulf Bid

HOUSTON, Sept. 6 (AP).—A federal district court today denied Texas Gulf Inc.'s request for a preliminary injunction to block a tender offer by Canada Development Corp. The tender bid is aimed at obtaining a controlling 35 percent of Texas Gulf's shares.

Barring appeals by Texas Gulf, the denial of the injunction will apparently allow Canada Development, an investment arm of the Canadian government, to buy the 10 million shares of the New York-based company for which it offered \$30 a share.

Canada Development said previously that it had received 10,350,000 shares but that it would buy only 10 million. The offer apparently cannot be completed until a 10-day extension of a temporary restraining order issued Sept. 4 expires.

In his opinion, Judge Woodrow Seals said Canada Development agreed to be enjoined from violating U.S. anti-trust laws but denied any violation or "any intent to do so." He said the court's findings "make it abundantly clear... that no violation of the laws has occurred or will occur."

Prices advanced in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index picked up 0.80 to 100.95, while advances topped declines, 442 to 321.

Imperial Oil rose 1.4 to 45, and Canadian Javelin gained 1.78 to 141.8.

On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial average dropped 0.23 to 101.29.

Bonds moved lower in quiet trading, with speculation about a possible discount rate increase affecting the market late in the day.

House Approves Bill

On Dollar Devaluation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—The House of Representatives today approved the conference report of the bill ratifying last February's 10 percent dollar devaluation and sent it to the Senate for final congressional action.

The bill raises the official U.S. price for gold to \$422.22 per ounce from \$38.

Company Report

McGrory 1973 1972
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Profits (millions)... 1.97 3.01
First Half Revenue (millions)... 650.4 453.8
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Money Talks Said Stalled

PARIS, Sept. 6 (IHT).—Senior government officials meeting here to iron out some of the difficulties blocking agreement on how to reform the international monetary system appear to be making little headway on two key issues.

There are how to persuade nations running balance-of-payments surpluses to take corrective measures to move back into equilibrium, and how to restore convertibility of the dollar.

There has been little difficulty agreeing on what amount of flexibility there should be for exchange rates in the new system, and given the loose wording—stable but adjustable rates with options to float—it is little wonder that this is not causing problems.

What link, if any, gold will have to special drawing rights—the reserve assets created by the International Monetary Fund—will also be left open for discussion at the IMF annual meeting late this month in Nairobi. One alternative under study is to link SDRs to a weighted average of major currencies.

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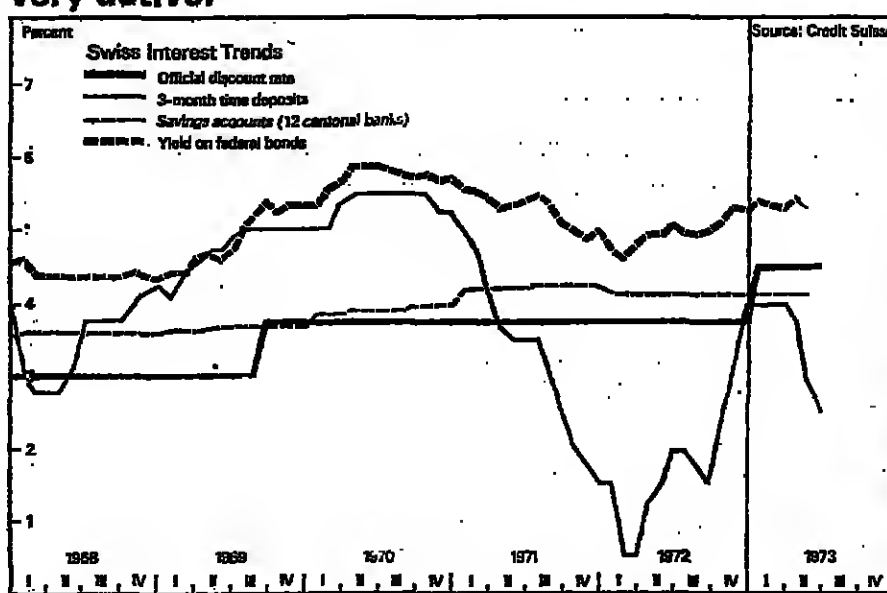
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Report from a Major Swiss Bank

During the second quarter of 1973 activity at Credit Suisse continued to be influenced by a strong credit demand, nationally and internationally. Issuing transactions also continued to be very active.



Increased Earnings despite rising Costs

In its capacity as an international full-service bank, Credit Suisse is also very active in stock exchanges throughout the world, where turnover decreased slightly. Despite a lowering in value of most currencies against the franc, foreign exchange and precious metal transactions proved to be satisfactory.

The gross income of the bank for the first half of 1973 showed an increase against the corresponding period of the previous year, despite decreasing interest margins. Inflation caused a rise in overhead costs, particularly salaries, which showed a sharp increase.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

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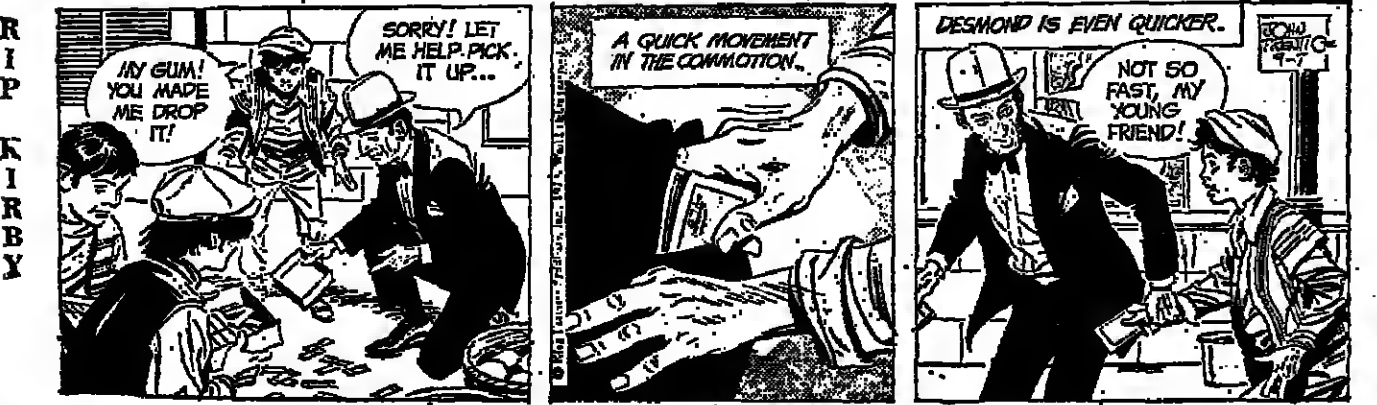
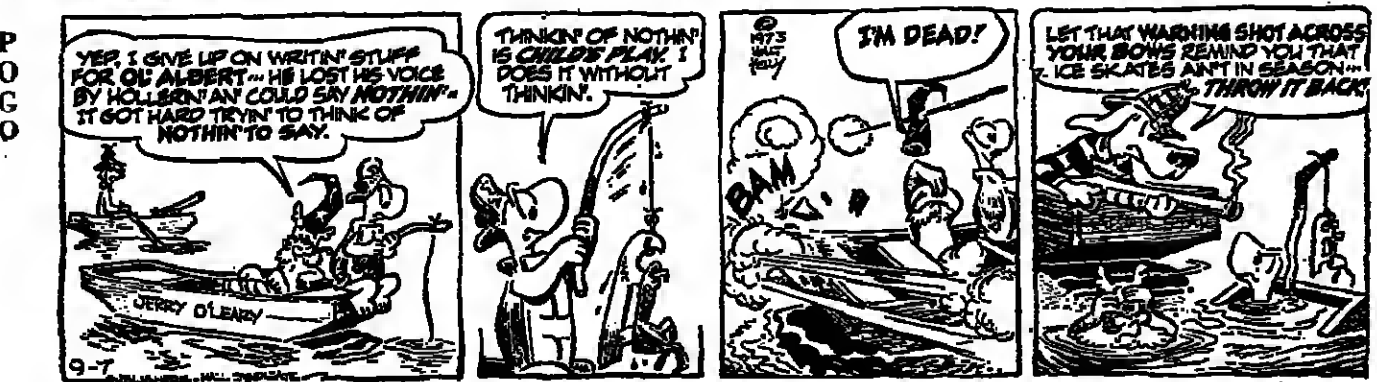
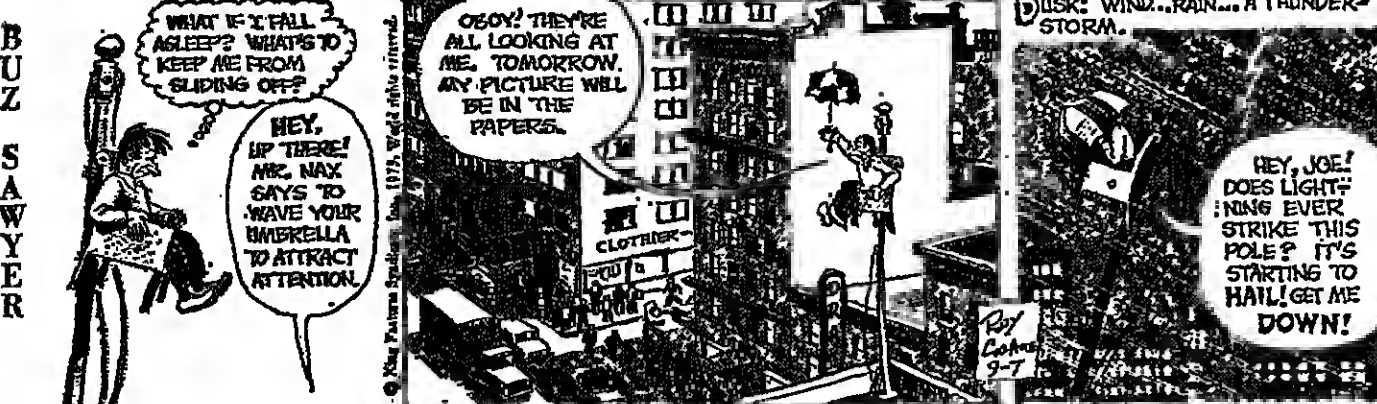
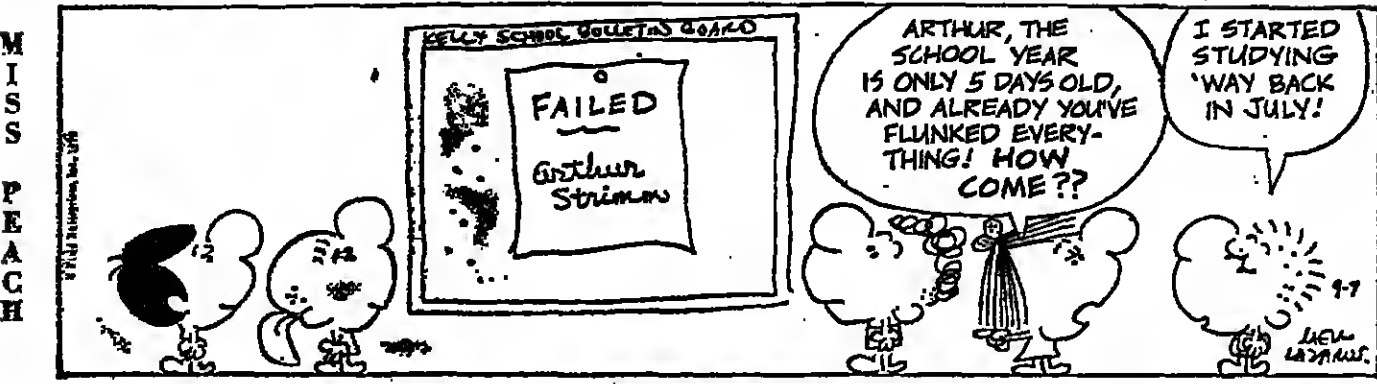
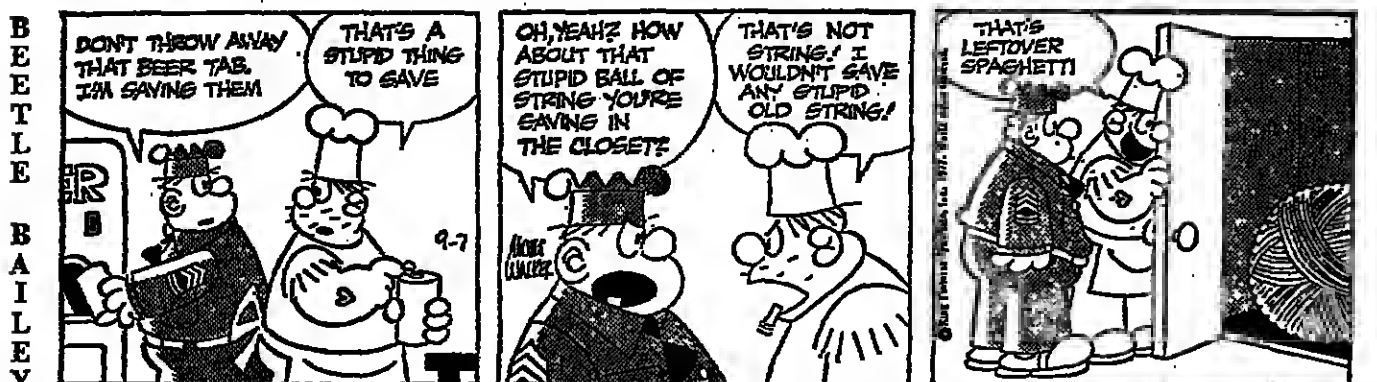
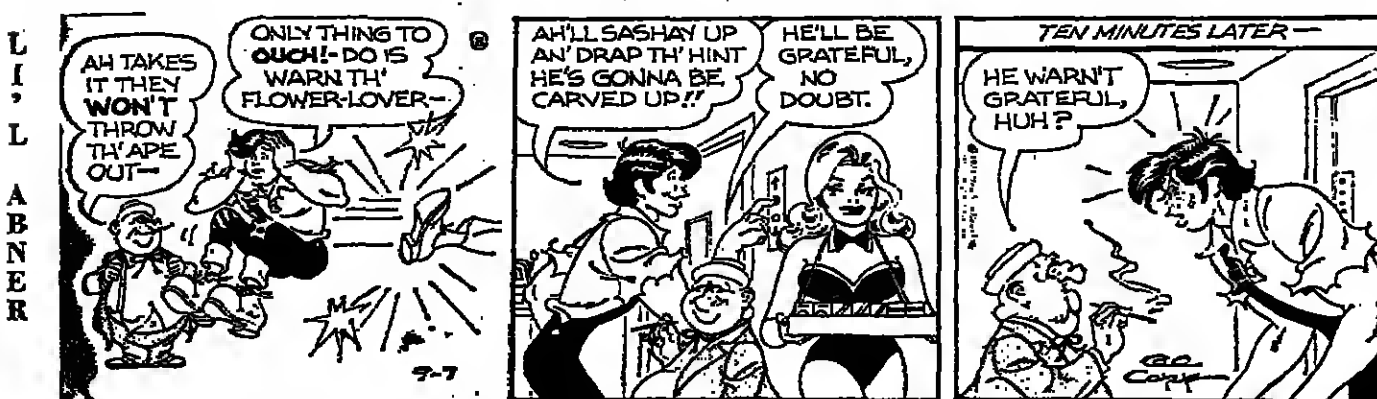
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International Bonds Traded in Europe

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Defenders who play second-hand high, or who even think about playing second-hand high, are a constant delight to opposing declarers. The beginner should certainly acquire the habit of playing second-hand low, and doing so without hesitation. The cases in which second-hand high is desirable are usually obvious enough.

It is, of course, possible to carry a good principle too far. On the diagramed deal East had apparently been brainwashed on the subject.

North-South have virtually no chance of making a game. At first sight, four hearts seems to offer some chance but South will have trouble even if both major suits divided favorably. The defenders can lead clubs twice, depriving South of his side entry to dummy if he establishes the spades.

As the bidding went, North should no doubt have been content to pass two hearts after he had overcalled one spade and the opponents had bid and raised diamonds. But at least the partnership managed to escape a double.

Four hearts is clearly hopeless, since there are two diamond losers, a loser in each major suit, and other problems. But there was a surprising development. West led the diamond king, receiving the queen

from his partner, and shifted to the club six. This was a good move, aimed at removing dummy's entries before the spades were established.

After winning the second trick with the club king, South reviewed the prospects. The only faint hope seemed to be to develop spades, so at the third trick she tried to surrender a spade trick, but failed. She led the spade three, and East, who was suffering from a second-hand low fixation, played the two.

It was clear to South that West held the king or the queen or both, so she tossed the spade nine on the table and waited for West to lead to the next trick. It took her some time to appreciate that she had won the trick—West had discarded a diamond because he did not wish to consume his trump trick at this point.

West, of course, could have salvaged the defense by ruffing the spade and underleading his diamond ace to secure a second spade ruff. But he did not think that South held a second diamond. When the general hysteria had subsided, South cashed the club ace and gave up a diamond. East won and shifted to his singleton trump, trying to cut down the ruffs.

South won with the ace and found a neat line of play to make the contract. She ruffed a club and played four rounds of trumps, giving West his jack. West had to return a diamond at the 11th trick for South to ruff with her last trump, and East was squeezed in the black suits.

NORTH	WEST (D)	EAST
♠ A87643	♠ —	♠ KQ1052
♥ 1072	♥ J964	♥ 3
♦ AK	♦ AK9852	♦ QJ6
	♦ QJ6	♦ 10872

SOUTH	WEST	EAST
♠ J9	♠ AK85	♠ —
♥ 1072	♥ —	♥ —
♦ 9543	♦ —	♦ —

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1♠	1♥	2♦	2♥
Pass	3♥	Pass	4♥
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

DAVE	ELUE	WART
ABART	CLINY	ARNO
BOUYER	ANDRIGG	MAN
JOY	MAYTIE	LEONE
MAITHIN	VIA	RED
BARA	CAT	ENAMEL
OLIO	OTHER	TIDE
ALASKA	TIER	TICED
GOL	MOIS	AD
APORT	SPACIE	DEA
CHERSE	THECOPS	ERIS
ERIS	SYDIA	WARIE
ERIS	PIENR	YIMCIA

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DALLE

YAIRF

PREEMT

NOBARC

THE "O O O O O O O O O O"

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumble: WHITE BURST DAHLIA ATOMIC

Answer: Four sides of it is wooden. It is still a stick good—"S-PLANK"

BOOKS

THE SEDUCTION OF THE SPIRIT
The Use and Misuse of People's Religion
By Harvey Cox. Simon and Schuster, 350 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Edward B. Fiske

SEVERAL years ago under the auspices of the theological journal Concilium, the theological architects of the Second Vatican Council—Karl Rahner, Edward Schillebeeckx and others—held a conference in Brussels and found themselves confronted with a grisly reality. The assembly threw out the resolutions that the sponsors had prepared beforehand for adoption at the end. The scholars who had forced the church to democratize would have to do the same in their own discipline.

Harvey Cox's new book is about this trend—the democratization of religious thought. His thesis is that the basic problem facing theology today is not intellectual poverty but "an erosion of experience and a failure of imagination." Academic theology in its traditional forms is dead. The job of the theologian is "to learn from the shamans and the gurus how to help people encounter and experience the vast solar systems of reality that they are now missing." This presumes, of course, that the theologian has learned to "travel these worlds of meaning himself."

Mr. Cox, who teaches at Harvard and is well known for his best-selling "Secular City," begins by telling his own religious story. He recalls with appropriate nostalgia his childhood as a Baptist in Malvern, a suburb of Philadelphia, where, with seeming propriety, his house was situated midway between the Baptist and Roman Catholic churches. He tells of his study in Germany, where he became enamored of the "religionless Christianity" of the martyred Dietrich Bonhoeffer but ultimately concluded that it was no more radical than conventional Marxism, and describes other formative experiences, including a visit to the Belsen Institute at Big Sur in California, where he went through the ritualistic nude soaking in the hot sulphur baths. He acknowledges that the "bath experience" was "sexy" but also profoundly spiritual. He even had a vision, which was more than he did at the age of 10 when he went through baptism by immersion in Malvern.

If theology is personal testimony, though, it is also collective memory and story. Mr. Cox defines religion as "that cluster of memories and myths, hopes and images, rites and customs that pulls together the life of a person or group into a meaningful whole," and with this in mind he calls for more attention to "people's religion." His main example is the vital folk Catholicism evident in the Mariachi Mass in Mexico, which effectively combines canonical orthodoxy with popular music and art. Another is an elaborate celebration of the Byzantine Easter that Mr. Cox and others organized several years ago in Boston.

If such personal and collective experiences enrich human life and give it meaning, though, religion can also be misused and become destructive. Thus the title, "The Seduction of the Spirit," which was presumably chosen before the Supreme Court's recent decisions on pornography. By "seduction" Mr. Cox means "the calculated twisting of people's natural and healthy religious instincts for purposes of control or domination." The main seducer here are the mass media, which he argues have become "disguised forms of religion" by largely monopolizing the posing and resolution of questions of value and by putting people more in communication with a central source of information than with one another.

In handling these themes Mr. Cox is brilliant, unpredictable and provocative. The fun of the book is not so much the big themes as his discussions of the minor issues, such as his appreciation of Marian devotion. It is evangelistic in tone; for all his urbanity, Mr. Cox shows himself to be a preacher at heart.

Yet there is a fundamental weakness. Mr. Cox talks of the recovery of "people's religion," but he comes to this after what is hardly a typical pilgrimage from Malvern to Berlin, Big Sur, Mexico City and Cambridge. There is a criterion, mentioned but not elaborated upon, that the best people's religion is among oppressed people. This Byzantine Easter presumably qualified because the police broke it up, but is this really workable? What decides who is oppressed?

Moreover, experience, like power, can corrupt. It is hardly suitable in itself as a standard of theology. When the Mormons were under persecution they once found protection from slaveholders in the fact that they had a ban on black priests; that now smacks of racism. Mr. Graham's experience at the elbows of the rich and powerful has left him unable to say anything serious about Watergate except to suggest that maybe the newspapers should pay more attention to inflation.

Mr. Cox is right in his emphasis. Theology is essentially the art of reflecting on religious experience. Too many theologians have lost touch with religious experience and become content with reflecting on other people's reflections. Yet, as Mr. Cox knows, in the Judeo-Christian tradition this reflecting, to be useful, must be done in the light of certain relatively objective standards: whether they be reason, the Bible, liturgy or what have you. Christianity is based, in short, on the interaction of revelation and human experience.

Mr. Cox's radical pluralism is the right emphasis for the moment. It would be nice in his next book if he addressed himself to the question of how to tell the valid from the invalid in human religious experience. It's the old problem of discerning the spirits.

Mr. Fiske is on the staff of The New York Times and specializes in writing on religion.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS					
1	Man of figures:	50	"— a Stranger"	12	Educator Horace
5	Abbr.	53	French novelist	13	Period
9	Pardon	54	Maori weapon	18	Run off the track
10	Plucky	56	Musical sounds	21	Exclude
14	Laughing sounds	60	Nautical hour	25	Fit
15	Italian city	62	Snowhouse	26	Out on —
16	Zoo sound	63	Smoke duct	27	Dresser
17	Astringent	64	"O come, — faithful . . ."	28	Bills
18	Poisonous plant	65	Heraldic design	31	Carillonnet
20	Plum brandy	66	Four	32	Kind of holiday
22	Smooth	67	Courage	35	Night flier
23	Social group	68	Hurry	36	Scottish resort
24	Gaze			39	Depict in detail
26	Rival of Williams			40	U. S. cartoonist
29	European fish			41	Driver
33	Workshops			42	Song of praise
34	Town near Salerno			43	Ready
37	Nautical direction			44	Add up
38	Wrath			45	Poplar
39	Poe's Miss Lee			46	— bill of
41	Ship's record			47	goods
42	Wire measure			52	Word with wood or junk
43	"— diva"			53	Chill
44	Nazimova			54	Welsh sea god
45	Northwesterly winds of Arabia			55	Roper
47	Unaffected			56	Tallow
				57	Ingredient
				60	Triton
				61	Exclamation of contempt

